HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,120—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	19th Mar, 1904.
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. „
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,788	20th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasbni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 8th March, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,030	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,030	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
—IS—
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.**
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

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ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS

FINEST

MADE OF THE

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 7/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
COMMENCING SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,

HILL'S WORLD ENTERTAINERS,

En route to Calcutta to fill a return Engagement at the Theatre Royal prior to the Company's departure for England and America, will present for the first time in BOMBAY a thoroughly high class and up-to-date performance, introducing

HILL and SYLVIANY!

HILL and SYLVIANY!!

Positively the World's greatest and most daring Unicycle and Cycle Trick Riders. Other clever Artistes include the following :—

Miss STELLA MOROSONI	Comedienne, Tragedienne and Impersonator.
Mr. EDWARD NABLE	Comedian.
Miss LESLIE NORMAN	Operatic Contralto.
Mr. LEONARD NELSON	Comedian and Descriptive Vocalist.
Miss JULIET MARTINA	Pianiste and Winner of the Gold Medal, Lyon's Conservatoire.

FUN IN SHADOWLAND.

A NOVEL PANTOMIMIC FINALE.

PRICES ;—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
OPENING NIGHT, SAT., MARCH 12TH.

C. H. WARE,
Business Manager.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

8th February, 1904.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are informed that the ANNUAL PRICE LIST will be ISSUED on the 1st of October instead of the 1st of June. A SPECIAL SUMMER CIRCULAR will be ISSUED on June 1st.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, at 8 A. M. at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione Prize Distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their Friends will take place on MONDAY, the 14th March 1904, at 4-30 P. M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee.
Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 11th March, 1904.

The banks to be fished are :—South-West Cheval Paar,—estimated to contain nineteen-and-a-half million oysters, Mid-west Cheval, six-and-a-half million oysters, and North-west Cheval nine million oysters. Total number of oysters on all banks thirty-five millions.

Native divers will as usual be employed, Good drinking water obtainable.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as last year. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India should travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes :—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben direct to Marichchikaddi.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

IN RE MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm ; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

MOTOR CARS.

"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles,
NO COMPLICATIONS. Excellent Hill Climbers
2,000 Cars Successfully Working.

Apply to
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67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY,
J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a
WHO'S WHO, 1904. An annual Biographical Dictionary containing 17,000 Biographies	6	9
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1904. Paper As 14. Cloth	2	3
HAZELL'S ANNUAL for 1904	3	1
DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK for 1904	1	5
WHITAKER'S PEERAGE	3	1
LOST IN BLUNDERLAND. By Caroline Lewis	1	14
THE WAYS of a MILLIONAIRE. By O. Crawford	4	8
THE GREATER EXODUS. By J. Fitzgerald Lee	2	3
THE PEOPLE of the ABYSS. By J. Loudon	2	4
BEHIND THE GRANITE GATE. W. Scott King. Cloth	2	10
ASPIRATIONS. By Constance West, Cloth	2	10
CHERRY. By Booth Tarkington	2	3
TOLD in "TATTS." By Nathaniel Gubbins	2	10
A DEAL in WHEAT. By Frank Norris	2	4
THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL GATE. By Frank R. Stockton	2	4
LADY JUDAS. By Frank Barrett	2	4
GORDON KEITH. By T. Nelson Page	4	8
A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. By C. T. Brady	2	10
BEHIND THE BUNGALOW. By Eha	4	8
A NATURALIST on the PROWL. By Eha	4	8
THE TRIBES on my FRONTIER. By Eha	4	8
MAGIC MADE EASY. By D. Devant	0	14
1000 CURIOUS THINGS, worth knowning	0	12
NEW LAYS OF IND. By Aleph, R. E.	2	3
BRIDGE ABRIDGED, or PRACTICAL BRIDGE. By W. Dalton	3	1
LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. By Cavendish	3	1
AFTER DINNER SLEIGHTS and POCKET TRICKS. By C. Lang Nell	0	12
THE GREAT GAME. By Edward Spencer	1	8

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 894 of 1901.

BAI KUVARBAI, daughter of JIWAJI MERWANJI MISTRY, Administratrix of the estate and effects of BAI JINABAI, deceased, widow of the said JIVAJI MERWANJI MISTRY, deceased, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff,

vs.

(1) BAI BEGAMBAI alias SAHEBJAN, widow of SHAIK ABDULLA bin MEHOMED COACHMAN,
(2) MEHOMED ABDULLA bin MEHOMED COACHMAN and
(3) AHMED ABDULLA bin MEHOMED COACHMAN, all three being the legal representatives of the said SHAIK ABDULLA bin MEHOMED COACHMAN, deceased, all of Bombay Mehomedan inhabitants, residing at Bhindi Bazar without the Fort of Bombay.
(4) KHURSEDJI SORABJI GHEEWALLA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 4th Lane without the Fort of Bombay.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 1st day of February 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION subject to the Decree Absolute for sale obtained by the mortgagee on the 26th day of January, 1904, all the right, title and interest of the said second and third defendants in the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Gogari Mohola or Pydowni Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 172 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 875, Collectors New No. 8033, Old Survey No. 1655, and New Survey No. 954, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 48, and now under E Ward No. 6211, and Street No. 135-137, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Gogari Mohola or Pydowni Street, on the North by the house of Abdool Rahim bin Hasan, and on the South by the house of Hajee Goolam Mahomed Gafoor, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of March, 1904, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of March 1904.

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)........................Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH. DON'T COUGH. DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c. Bombay and Poona.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICTORIA PRIZE MEDAL—Breakfast BACON and HAMS, at 15 annas per pound. Also Stores of Highest Class at English Prices—PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manoeuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work :—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverz, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as h takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs. Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY. Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c. &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.; Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS EAST STREET, POONA.

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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL, SAND, TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at moderate price, which your servant cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—3 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND,
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop!

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said : Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar ; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..............£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 6 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 6½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on [illegible] where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 3 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank. Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES WITH TINS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1904, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 11 a. m., the right of Collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Fergusen Roads Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collection fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned. The Muncipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

- 2 cases white mulls.
- 2 cases prints.
- 1 case coloured flannels.
- 3 cases white shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Thakordas Runchordas.—

- 4 cases bordered bleached dhoties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A TEMPORARY TEAK-WOOD THEATRE AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Cosy Corner, the materials of a temporary teakwood theatre

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid immediately and the material to be removed within three days from sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, all the surplus stock and shop furniture of Messrs. H. Vogel and Co., transferring their business to Ootacamund, consisting of—

Gold and silver and metal watches, black mable drawing room and 12in. dial office clocks, 15 days' going, a long astronomical regulator with large centre second, finest finished jewelled throughout, 35 days' going, gold and silver jewellery, musical boxes of best Geneva make, a glass and spectacle lense. grinding and polishing machine complete and almost new, show cases, handsome screen, writing table, large copying press, tables of sorts, tools, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON GIRGAUM BACK ROAD. NEAR SIR MANGALDASS NATHOOBHOY'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckji Rele, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March 1904 at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground admeasuring 213 1-2square yards or thereabouts situate on the east side of the passage which fronts on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 313, new No. D-2109, old survey No. 15, new survey No.5-7289 formerly a portion of the oart or piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2019, with the messuage tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward D. No. 1556 (4), street N. 3, and bounded on the east by the property of Moroba Juggonnat and Raghunath Pillajee, on the west by the common public passage, on the north by the property of Dr. Shantaram V. Kantak, and on the south by the property of Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, solicitors for the vendors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Chubb's Safe, Camera, Typewriter, Elegant Large Size Fretwork Partition Screen, nearly New Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis, Arab Horses, Sets of Harnesses, Side Saddle Poultry, Set of Encyclopædia Britannica, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sans-Souci, Victoria Road, Byculla, (Mr. Sassoon's Bungalow), the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining room, drawing room, office room, and bed room furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and others, elegant drawing room, partition screen with fret work and mirror panels, rich glassware and crockery by Treasner, best electro-plated ware, majolica jardiniers with flower pots, standing and table lamps, blue China and Dresden table ornaments, bronze figures, musical box, typewriter marble clock, large dining table for 30 persons, drawing room suite lined plush and tapestry, Persian and Brussels carpets, iron frame upright grand piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, Chubbs' fireproof safe on stand, rubber-tyred comfortable vis-a-vis with patent Sellby's axles in very good order, showy and fast young grey Arab horse, one handsome young brown Arab horse, sets of English leather harness side saddle, 25 volumes, 9th edition, Encyclopædia Britannica, engineering, and other books large number of English and Bussorah fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, rabbits and pigeons, large corrugated and wire fowl house, garden roller, halfplate camera, etc., the property of Mrs. E. CHRISTIANSEN proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on Gorebundur Road, at Santa Cruz, about 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckji Rele. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of March, 1904. at 4 p. m. the undermentioned landed property, viz —

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground together with the bungalow, outhouse, stable and well standing thereon, lying and being in Mouje Dande Taluka Salsette, (Santa Cruz), in Zilla of Thana, registered in the book of the Collector of Thana, being a portion or plot of land assessed under Survey No. 248, containing by admeasurement 4810 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east formerly by the property of Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, and now partly by the property of Soondrabai Nanabhai Chimpie and partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Dinsha Cash, on the west by the Public Road, on the north formerly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and now partly by the property of Vinayek Bapuji S. Kothare and partly by the property of Sounder Pandurang and Purshotum Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshotum Pandurang and on the south formerly by the property of Dorabjee Hosungji and Wittoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Palloonjee Cowasjee Bamboatwalla,

The property will be sold with the furniture lying therein and the purchaser will be put in possession of the property immediately upon his paying the whole of the purchase money.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Hajee Afundi, consisting of copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold, silver and copper coins, books, false rings, etc,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS DEENA LODGE, (DR. BAHADURJI'S BUNGALOW.)

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.

All that piece of freehold ground, admeasuring 5,939 sqr. yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow, cook-room, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ridge Road at Malabar Hill, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 572, new No 2711, old survey No 2, and new survey No 7186, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No 3196 and street Nos. 110-12, Ridge Road, and bounded on the east by the said Ridge Road, on the west by the property of Kursondas Madhavdas, on the north by the property of Nemchand Melapchand, and on the south by the property of Vizbhoocandas Atmaram,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

- 1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
- 1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
- 1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
- 1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 28 Pali Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, firstrate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of ELSWORTH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 7.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£85 1-4	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-2	= plus 1-4
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65	= "
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	26 5-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= plus 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin do	20·46 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-8	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3-16. F.-M. Quiet.

METALS—	
Copper Braziers	£68-15
Yellow metal	£6 1-8
Bar Iron Belgian	£4-17-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets	£10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars	£1-18-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-6 1-2 value.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer R. Rubattino.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,290,000.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day quiet and prices easier. Madras 1d. lower, prime at last sale rates.

Goat skins offered	1,275,000
Sheep skins offered	749,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000 Spot 48 puls 16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. unchanged Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·30	8·29	8·29
plus 25	plus 25	plus 23
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·26	8·23	7·99
plus 25	plus 25	plus 25
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·20	6·80	6·69
plus 21	plus 19	plus 18

Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,000
Do. last year	32,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—

Spot	16·50 plus 59
Futures, month of March	15·94 puls 39
Do. do, July	16·17 puls 41

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 5-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of June	16·27 + 29
Do. do. Sept	13·49 + 9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 28 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 7th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	7,637 bales.
Wheat	12,309 cwts.
Linseed	12,818 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,719 "
Gingellyseed	6,061 "
Poppyseed	192 "
Groundnuts	1,360 "
Castorseed	3,002 "
Rice	10,539 "
Myrabollams	4,107 "
Cottonseed	9,088 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	776 "
Joowar	5,896 "
Maize	2331 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 8.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	171 1-4d.
Marks 3 do do	139 1-4d.
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	191½
Japan 30 do do	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Steady.

Cash	Rs. 97·12
1st Settlement 30th March	" 97·11

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 25th Feb.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.	
Ready	5 8 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Foward	5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	5 14 0
Forward April May	6 0 0
Castorseed—Tone Steady.	
Ready	21 0 0 to 21 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.	
Howree Khandeish	31 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed	31 8 0
25 per cent. "	30 0 0
50 per cent. "	28 0 0
Black Kutnee "	24 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	34 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 "	" 29-8
Hard Red "	" 258

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	21,000 "

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June,
8·25	8·24	8·24
—5	—5	—5
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·21	8·18	7·94
—5	—5	—5
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·15	6·75	6·64
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market remains steady with prices about Rs. 1 to 2 higher. The chief business reported at Colaba is the settlement of contracts for this months delivery. There is a moderate enquiry for stapled descriptions.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	247	234	226	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	250	238	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	265	258	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	247	237		do
Jalgaum do.	249	239		do
Khandwa do.	259	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do Akola do. do.	266	259	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	268	261	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	274	266	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	326	313	301	do
Bhownugger (M. G	276	266	...	25 May
Do. M.G,	272	262	...	do
Mutia (M. G.)	257	247	..	25 March.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	280	25 May.
Western	...	...	270	do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 3-4 per cent Consols	85 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	95 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	165
Bar Silver	26 1-16

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

DEATH.

CADDY.—February 29th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of blood poisoning, Alexander K. Caddy, son of the late Major D T Caddy, aged 58 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m., High water, 4-11m., 5-40a. Low water, 10-22m., 11-38a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for three elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Flour Mills, Marine Street 4 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Lady Jenkins' Cup Handicap race.
Sale of Work in connection with S. P. G. Schools, Bellasis Road, Mission House, 3 to 7 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p. m.
Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Medows Street, 3 p. m.
Confirmation by the Bishop of Bombay, Cathedral, 6 p. m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Lamington for Gujerat Grant Road station, 9-55 p. m. (B. T.)

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE—A concert will be held in the Seamen's Institute this evening at 8-45 p. m. at which the following ladies and gentlemen have promised to assist. Misses. Dyer and Harding, Mrs. sharp Messrs. Cotton, Bryning, Oliver, Rhenius and Punnett.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI YOUTH.—In Girgaum Road yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hormusji Dossabhoy Chowksi, a Parsi, aged twenty-five years. On Monday evening the deceased was taken to task by his father in connection with his work. Nothing extraordinary happened afterwards, but the next morning when the servant went into the deceased's room to wake him, he found him dead. Dr. Gimi was sent for and he on arrival examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT MESSRS W B GREE AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band master, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day :—

Valse	Con Amore	Bucalossi.
Overture	Norma	Bellini.
Euph. Solo	Seena E Cabaletha	Verdi.
Selection	La Cigale	Audran.
Polka	The Primrose	Holland.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton.

A CASE DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders - Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub Inspector Pettigara, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Moti Malaji and Basapa Kalapa with being in possession of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 2 000 supposed to be stolen property. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested have been reported. Mr. Pettigara said the Dharwar Police had as yet sent no reply to the inquiries that were made of them as regards the property and the accused. Under the circumstances the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

PRESENTATION TO A JEWISH SCHOOLMASTER.—An interesting presentation ceremony took place on Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. S. S. David, secretary to the local Jewish Congregation in Jacob's Circle Clerk Road, when Mr. Joseph Ezikiel J. P. and Fellow of the University, who was for 40 years Master and Head Master in the David Sassoon Benevolent School (now changed into the the Jacob Sassoon Free School) was presented with a silver tea-set and water jug on behalf of his former pupils in China and Bombay. Mr. S. A. Nathan presided, and there were also present Mr. S. M. Moses Misses N. S. Nissim, S. Benjamin, J. Nissim J. Salmon and a very large number of the former pupils and friends of Mr. Ezikiel including several ladies, In a happy speech Mr. Nathan explained to those present the history of Mr. Ezikiel's honourable connection with the School for 40 years and expressed on behalf of its former pupils the esteem and admiration in which their retired teacher was held by all alike. The Secretary then read the address prepared for the occasion and made the presentation, after which Mr. Ezikiel recounted his long connection with the School and thanked those present for the honour done him. A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Mr. J. Nissim. Three cheers, for the school master, which were heartily joined in by those present were given. Mr. Ezikiel, it might be added has old pupils in India, China, England, America and Australia.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your evening edition of yesterday I notice your Panjim correspondent stating, what is incorrect, as to the sentence passed by the judge of the first instance against the Manager and Director of the "Heraldo', a daily published at Panjim.

Your readers are aware of the facts and the circumstances which led to the prosecution. The qublisher was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and 250 rupees fine and the Chief Editor to 10 days' imprisonment which can be substituted by a fine of 4 annas per day and a fine of Rs. 75. There were two cases against these gentlemen, The first for giving a summary of an alleged defamatory sermon preached by a Jesuit at the Bom Jesus Convent on the occasion of the feast of St, Francis Xavier. On this count the publisher was made to pay the costs of the prosecution only, and the Editor was acquitted. The second case, which was instituted subsequently and tried jointly with the first, was for the reproduction by the 'Heraldo, pendente lite, of a protest against the presecution made to the "Association of journalists of Lisbon" and published by the Lisbon papers. On this count the publisher and the chief editor were convicted and sentenced as above and not as your correspondent was wrongly informed.—Yours, &c..

Bombay, March 8.

A. M, DE SOUZA.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	7	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	14	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	43	31	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	21	13	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	51	41	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	4	8
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	25
Total	156	134	224
Total plague deaths to date	263,792	220,430	
Same date last year	183	190	288

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,574 as against 1,420 during the previous week. Of the total number 968 died of plague, which showed an increase of 136 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,996, which included 1,264 deaths from plague.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

INDIAN IRRIGATION AND FOREST CONSERVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it requires some repetition in order to attract effective attention to any improvement of a cheap and simple character, I trust you will allow me to return to the important subject of water conservation as to which you did me the honour to publish my letter which appeared in your columns on February 10th. On that occasion I pointed out the hitherto neglected aids to irrigation—which are of great importance as tending to increase and improve the supply of that water for which we have constructed such expensive works. Why are these works not nearly so effective as they ought to be ? Why are tanks so often breached by heavy downpours of rain ? Why is silt washed into them, and other irrigation works, causing, of course, much expense in removing it, or else a considerable diminution of storage capacity ? Why does so much water run into the sea that might be preserved for the production of crops and consequently the mitigation of famines ? In my last communication I indicated the simple class of work that would certainly tend largely to lessen, and in many cases abolish these evils, showed how head waters might be conserved and improved, and how by much the same process (surface channels with pits at intervals to girdle the head waters, and thus arrest the rain water, and cause it to sink into the ground), the evil of sudden rushes of water into tanks might be averted and their silting up almost entirely stopped. One of my principal objects in writing is to supply an omission in my last letter in which I ought to have pointed out that in some cases, where the nature of the ground would be adverse to pit digging, the channels alone would do much good in delaying the passage of water and thereby enabling it to sink into the soil. In fact, anything that would check the rush of water over the hardened land would be of obvious advantage. I may add that works of this simple character should be kept in order, free of charge, by those interested in the supply of water in each particular case. Great pains should be taken as regards the head tank of a series which commonly has a large catchment area above and around it. It is here the mischief so frequently occurs—the rush of water often bursting the bund and sending an immense and sudden flow into the next tank of the series till at last bund after bund is burst.

In my letter of the 10th, I pointed out that land in the high ground, above all headwaters, should, be planted with the view of at once increasing the amount of water, lessening the rush of water from the catchment area, and aiding in bringing about a more even distribution of the rainfall. It is here that benevolent Collectors, and other local authorities who have never studied these subjects are liable to do much harm by allowing the natives, to gather the fallen leaves and debris for manuring and firing. If this practice is allowed the effect of the planting will be to dry the land—the roots taking up the water and passing it through the leaves into the atmosphere. The following practical illustration is interesting. When discussing this subject with the late Dewan of Mysore, he told me that with the view of increasing the supply of water in certain tanks the ground above them was enclosed, and planted up. For about 10 years the effect of this was to diminish the supply of water, but after that time the supply of water was increased. The explanation was simple. For the first ten years the pumping powers of the tree roots exceeded the moisture conserving powers of the plantation, but it only did so till the conserving powers of the fallen leaves began to operate, and these of course acting as a mulch to the land, thus preventing the surface evaporation of water. Now had the villagers entered the lands, and removed the leaves and surface mulch for manuring and firing, the dessicating power of the trees would have continued unabated. For planting, from water conserving motives, two things then are obviously essential. (1) The preservation of the surface mulch, and (2) the selection of trees that will yield the largest amount of leaf deposit in order to quickly form a mulch to prevent the evaporation of moisture. It must be remembered that certain trees are not only inferior terrestrial water agents, but are even harmful, as for instance, trees like the Eucalyptus, which yield little leaf deposit, though all trees are of course valuable as aerial water agents—acting as precipitants and especially as agents for at once distributing rainfall over a greater number of days, and preventing injurious downfalls. It is hardly necessary to add that in sweeping up leaves you deprive trees of their manure. The idea of admitting natives to woods which are meant to produce timber is obviously absurd. This should be restricted to a certain area, which should be planted with trees the leaves of which are most valuable for manure, and which yield an abundant supply of leaves. I am induced to make these remarks as I am told that the natives in the Bombay Presidency are, out of a mistaken interest in their welfare, actually allowed to remove leaves from land devoted to growing timber or rather attempting to do so. To grow a crop you do not usually begin by scraping off all the manure that has been applied to the field, and why then should you do so in the case of nature's manuring through leaf deposit ?

I may add that the value of leaves is very great both from their use in improving the physical condition of the soil, and supplying it with manure and as litter to preserve the urine of the cattle which is now so largely lost. Where land is available for the purpose each village should have its reserve of trees specially planted for their leaf yielding qualities.

The Lieutenant-Governor of one of the Indian Provinces once said to me "We have no time to think." Hence we see head waters neglected, tanks being gradually silted up, their bunds often burst for the want of precautionary measures, and cattle in time of draught starved to death for the want of browsing tracts to keep them alive. "We have no time to think" said the permanent Secretary of an important department at Home when I was urging certain matters of great public importance. How can we expect a man to work all day at executive business and then find time to think to devise methods for improvements, and suggestions which may be of use to the State ? A large engineering establishment employs a man to do nothing but think as to what can be done to effect improvements and aid in economising production. The Government of India requires an official, or rather officials, of the kind. I am more particularly reminded of this by a letter I have just received from one of the Governments (not Bombay) in which my tank guarding proposals are objected to solely On the ground of expense, if the work were undertaken on a large scale. Why should it be undertaken on a large scale all at once ? Is it not obvious that a beginning might be made with tanks which most require guarding at the heads of series of tanks and then gradually extended as funds are available ? I once asked a Mysore ryot whether the people would rather have cholera or disease amongst cattle. "Cholera, he promptly replied ; if the people die there will still be plenty of them left, but if the cattle die how shall we plough our fields ?" Is it not obvious that had there been an official thinker he would at once have seen and guarded against the second greatest famine evil—the losses amongst cattle and provided edible shrubs for them to browse on ?—Yours, &c.

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Great Western Hotel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST REVENUE.

THE Port Trust returns including pilotage for the eleven months to the 29th February were nearly Rs. 57 lakhs and showed an improvement as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,92, 689 or nearly Rs. 5 lakhs. This is mostly due to increase in the Import and Export Trade at the Docks.

HOUSING BOMBAY'S POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letters which appeared in your contemporary must have been read with great interest. At any rate I was very much interested in them ; and whenever Mr. Wadia takes a hand in any controversy he makes things pretty lively. Mr. Sassoon J. David has also written on the same subject. He wants a guarantee that capitalists who build sanitary chawls, with the help of the Improvement Trust, should not get more than 6 per cent. According to the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas the value of money in the open market is about 9 per cent. Then a capitalist cannot but be chary of investing in such a troublesome venture and realise only 6 per cent ; unless he is philanthropically inclined. What is the good of the rich amongst us unless they come forward and build such chawals, and give some tangible proof of their love for the city and the poor ? If Mr. Vithaldas expects capitalists, on business bent only to employ their money at 6 per cent, when they can get more he will have to wait for a long time. He must put his shoulder to the wheel. He is a rich and public-spirited citizen. Why should he not set an example, for, example is better than precept ? If he would invest, say, about 5 lakhs himself in such a venture other wealthy men would be shamed into action What is required, Sir in my humble opinion, is action, not talk. I am afraid, overcrowding and high rents are notorious in Bombay, for which the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust are largely responsible. Look at the buildings built at Apollo Bunder on the Port Trust lands. A miserable gully is all the space allowed between two big blocks of buildings. The object of such Trusts have been to make money first and everything else afterwards. Look at the house accommodation for middle class Europeans ! A project was privately brought forward to build quarters for Europeans on reasonable rentals, but the cost of the rental of the ground was found to be prohibitive, barely yielding 3 per cent on the whole venture. The heavy rentals demanded by the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust are a bar to a copious supply of house accommadation. The remedy therefore lies in their hands. For all quarters, European or native, which are intended for housing the middle and poor classes the ground rent should be lowered. I would therefore suggest to the Improvement Trust to give lands for chawl-purposes at a low value which would induce people to come forward to build upon them in large numbers. It is impossible to exact any guarantee that the return to the capitalist should be only 6 per cent. Let those who venture realise the full market rate. If the profits are large it is common law of Political Economy to attract more capital towards that venture which yields a high return. Things must be allowed to take their natural course, and the law of supply and demand will prevail in the end.—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

Bombay, March 7.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Honourable Mr. Vithaldas scheme of lending money on building chawls for the labouring classes is appreciable from many points of view. 1st. The Bombay Improvement Trust will be able to secure four per cent. clear by lending money to private individuals while itself is incapable of securing even two per cent on money spent already on the chawls at Nagpada. 2nd. The main aim and object of the Trust for the housing of the poorer classes will be amply secured without the least trouble. 3rd. It will also be capable of securing 99 years Fazandary on the land that will be built by private enterprize. 4th. The private enterprize will also be benefited by getting one per cent clear profit on money lent by the trust.

I show below by detailed calculations how 5 per cent net can be obtained on money spent. As per requirements of the Bombay Improvement Trust such as a room 10' and 8' with a gallery 4, wide having a nahnee and a five feet passage between two rows of rooms and a height of 10 feet floor to floor with the required sanitary arrangements of water closets costs Rs. 400 while with a slight modification as per requirements of the building bye-laws of the Bombay Municipality each room will cost Rs. 425 per cent if built of sound Burmese or Moulmein teak while the cost is reduced to Rs. 400 and 350 respectively if country teak be utilized in such framed structure. On the above bases if a capitalist wants to utilize 100,000 Rupees, two hundred and twenty two rooms can be built. If the rent per month be fixed at 3 Rs. a month per room the total rent of 222 rooms will be Rs. 7,992 per year.

	Rs.
Total yearly rent	7,992
Less :—	
Municipal taxes 14. 70 per cent on Rs. 7992	1 180
Vacancies bad debts and collections at 5 P. C. on Rs. 7992	392.0
General and substantial repairs 2 P. C. on 9-10 of 100,000	450
Sinking Fund 002 on Rs. 100 000	200.
Insurence 3-16 P. C. on 9-10 of Rs. 100,000	168,75,
Fazanders rent at 4 P. C. on 1333 sq. yds at the rate of 10 Rs. per Yard	533.
Total out goings	2931'35
Net return	5,000'05
i e 5 1 c. on	100,000

There will be a proportionate increase with percentage if the rooms be built cheaper as shown above, —Yours, &c.

JEHANGIER M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.
Architect &c.

THE COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should much regret if anything in my former letter gave the impression that any insinuation of unkind treatment on the part of those who, in somewhat rapid succession, have had charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, was intended. Medical officers have, I am aware, felt bitterly the defects of the institution, and if they have not protested officially they have, I know, done so in private. As I pointed out, the most skilful expert could not hope for success without a radical change in the building, the accommodation, and the entire establishment. Whilst so much has been done in England for the better treatment of the insane, and palatial buildings have sprung up for the housing of both rich and pauper lunatics, Colaba has remained much the same, and is as unsuited to treatment as it is to teaching purposes. For whilst thinking of the inmates it should also be borne in mind that each generation of medical students ought to have the opportunity of scientific and practical instruction in mental diseases and the care of the insane.

What is wanted is a new building suited to its purpose, one male and one female superintendent who have been trained in a model institution and can train a staff of attendants, and a permanent medical officer an expert in lunacy, who can carry through a proper organization for a length of years instead of being shifted in a few months to some other post. Under the present system, even if a medical officer points out abuses and obtains permission to rectify them before he has time to introduce new methods he is passed on to another post and another takes his place. Improvement is impossible under such a system.

MENS SANA.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ' CONCERT.

THE TOWN HALL PACKED.

THE opportunity which Bombay had of listening to Madame Alice Gomez, the famous singer of ballads, who for years has received the highest eulogies of the foremost musical critics of London, has been eagerly anticipated, and was enthusiastically embraced. Last evening, what may be described in stage parlance as a record house filled the large hall that is usually the venue of the few musical treats which this city is privileged to enjoy, and those who have argued that the question of the cost of a seat is often of more significance to the Bombay concert goer than the quality of the programme were confounded by the fact that every seat was eagerly taken up before the doors were opened. India may claim to have had a considerable share in Madame Gomez' musical upbringing. It is seventeen years since she left Calcutta and passed through this city on her way to commence her training in London. Her success was as prompt as it was complete and it is now merely necessary to mention her name to bring to the mind a perfect interpretation of the simple ballads which depend upon the inherent artistic capacity of the singer rather than technique. Madame Gomez returned to India about eight months ago, and was enthusiastically welcomed, in Calcutta, where she sang on many occasions and was always highly successful. Since her departure from that city she has given concerts up-country and has continued to enjoy unbroken success. She will remain in Bombay only until the departure of the "Macedonia" upon which boat she intends to return to England. Her programme last evening was chosen to display the magnificent range of her voice which is a most powerful contralto, and the perfect training in which it has been maintained throughout her long history of successes. It included two numbers of Remberg, "Soupir" and "Chant Venetien" ; and both were sung with charming brilliance and with the clearness of enunciation, which is one of the most attractive features of her beautiful singing. Another number which naturally gained her an ovation was the well-known composition "Oh dry those tears" (Del Riego.) In this song Madame Gomez could hardly have exceeded the artistic purity of her singing. The rich quality of her voice was also fully demonstrated in the passionate and lullaby measures of the next number "A Cuban Hammock Song" (Paladiche.) Madame Gomez naturally returned in the call of the encores which were demanded of her to some of her old successes. Her rendering of "Annie Laurie" was supreme testimony to her artistic conception. The song itself is passionate and emotional ; and an imperfect singer might be expected to do well with it, but Madame Gomez gave such a rendering of it as will linger in the minds of all who heard it for a long time to come. Mrs. C. Branson's name lent an additional interest to a programme already replete with attractions and her beautifully trained mezzo-soprano was heard to great effect in four numbers chiefly of technical interest. The brilliance of her singing in "Cavatina du Page" from Meyerbeer's "Les Hugenots" earned for her unstinted applause, and in her rendering of the Russian melody "Moscow" "Ah ! fuyez douces images" (Massenet), and "Amoureuse" (R. Berger) she was just as successful. Mr. Bernard Trigg's sonorous baritone was also a source of artistic enjoyment in Allitsen's beautiful song "A song of Thanksgiving" and he also sang that delightful number "Echo" by Lord Somerset." The programme was completed by the contribution of two organ selections "Postlude" (Zoonar) and "Fantasia" (Rheinberger). Both were executed by Mr. Seymour Dove, who also played the accompaniments with the artistic and technical ability which is associated with all his efforts. Mr. G. R. Johnstone was responsible for some of the accompaniments. The concert will not be soon forgotten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Montenegro, 2,856 tons, Captain John Care, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Barry 4th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer African Prince, 3,181 tons, Captain John McFarlane, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss Christiansen as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 95 cases opium, 7 horses, and 210 deck passengers.

THE steamer Swaledale, 2,377 tons, Captain E W Manship, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Grenian, two sons and two children, Captain Salressen, Mr and Mrs Wellough-by and child.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 7th February, via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and Mr and Mrs Duxbury, Mr Duxbury (Jnr) Misses Duxbury and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nudea 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Stuart, Lt S M Taboadin, Mr and Mrs Mahd Valee, Mr Leonard, Mr and Mrs and two Misses DeGong, two Hospital Assistants, and 200 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Bertie-Clay, Mr J L Brown, Revd J B Butrick, Mrs N Clavering, Revd A C Davis, Revd and Mrs Devins, Mrs Fawett 2 infants and nurse, Mr Garbell, Major and Mrs E Grey, and 2 children and ayah, Miss Hawkins, Revd Hallister, Revd and Mrs Kelso, Col C W Muir, Mr and Mrs Mergan and child, Miss C S Paterson, Miss A Smith, Revd and Mrs G A Smith and infant, Major and Mrs Swiney and infant, Col Tarte, Revd and Mrs Taylor and child, and Mrs W Williams.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain G Phillips, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Col W C Rameton, Mr S N Karanja, Mr I A Goorjee ; For Sydney—Captain J E Caires, Lt R D Sanderson, Mr F Ashworth Briggs, Dr Elliott and Mr Spooner Hart ; For Colombo—Mr and Mrs P R Ward, Mr B Hamilton Brown, Mr P D Khan, Mr and Mrs Clayton, and two Missis Clayton, and Dr and Mrs J Roano ; For Adelaide—Mr J S Murphy.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Montenegro s	Care	Barry, Feb 4.
	Goalpara s	Hirst	Bushire Feb 23.
8	Rajput s	Craig	Calcutta, Feb 7

DEPARTURS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Huzara s	McClelland	Persian Gulf
	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Nuddea s	Scott	Zanzibar, &c
	Plassy (Transport)	Haughton	Southampton
	African Prince s	McFarlane	Hull
	Swaledale s	Manskape	Hamburg

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sapphire, for Trieste Venice.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf.
" Kincraig, for Antwerp.
" Kniar Gortschakow, for Genoa and Marseilles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Candia arrived Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia arrived Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem left Trieste for Bombay, on the 5th instant and may be expected here on or about the 21th instant.

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HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON, J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, Captain E. H. BAYFORD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, by 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 17th idem, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, 2nd March, 1904.

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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1904.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

IF the Britisher sometimes thanks God that he is not as other men, it is surely excusable when he thinks of his success as an administrator of savage and semi-savage territories. No other nation is so capable as his of dealing with the native of tropical countries, perhaps for the very reason that none other tries so conscientiously. Wherever the British flag has been hoisted the native is treated with magnanimity. Wherever other flags fly the native is either crushed out of existence or reduced to the status of a slave. The latest testimony to this fact is to be found in a Foreign Office Paper, published, together with a report from the British Consul at Boma, the day the mail left, respecting the administration of the Independent State of the Congo. As a consequence of the condition of things therein revealed Lord Lansdowne has remonstrated with the Government of the State and has urged an improvement in the administration. When Lord Cromer visited the Upper Nile Valley a year ago he found populous villages and the natives, far from flying from the approach of the white man, as was formerly the case, running along the banks and making signs for the steamer to stop. But when once Congolese territory was entered the contrast was remarkable. Whereas there were numerous villages and huts on the Eastern Bank and on the islands, on the Belgian side not a sign of a village existed. Lord Cromer says he does not believe that any one of his party saw a single human being in Belgian territory except the Belgian officers and men and the wives and children of the latter. Moreover not a single native was to be seen either at Kiro or Lado. Foreign officers, asked if they saw much of the natives, replied in the negative and at Lado it was stated that the nearest native village was seven hours' distant. The reason is that the Belgians are disliked, for their soldiers are allowed full liberty to plunder and payments are rarely made for supplies. British officers move about alone on tours of inspection or shooting expeditions. But a Belgian cannot move outside the settlements without a strong guard. "The Government, so far as I could judge," wrote Lord Cromer, "is conducted almost exclusively on commercial principles, and, even judged by that standard, it would appear that those principles are somewhat short-sighted."

Mr. Casement, the British Consul at Boma, subsequently to the publication of Lord Cromer's remarks, visited Central Congoland and compared what he found there with that of his previous visit, sixteen years ago. When he first went he found the natives living in anarchic communities, uncontrolled by Europeans. Intervention was called for, but not such energetic intervention as the Belgian officials seemed to think. What struck Mr. Casement most forcibly was that communities which he had known long ago as large and flourishing centres of population, are to-day entirely gone or now exist in such diminished numbers as to be no longer recognisable. The southern shores of Stanley Pool had formerly a population of fully five thousand Batakes, distributed through the three towns of Leopoldville, Kinchasa and Ndolo, lying within a few miles of each other. These people, some twelve years ago, decided to abandon their homes and in one night the great majority of them crossed over into French territory. Where formerly had stretched these populous villages, Mr. Casement found only a few scattered European houses, belonging either to Government officials or local traders. In Leopoldville to-day, he tells us, there are not a hundred of the original natives or their descendants. At Kinchasa a few more may be found now dwelling round one of the European trading depots, while at Ndolo none remains, and there is nothing there but a station of the Congo Railway Company and a Government post. Speaking of another group of villages, Mr. Casement, says he found that the people had not easily accommodated themselves to the altered condition of life brought about by European Government in their midst. Where formerly they were accustomed to take long voyages down to Stanley Pool they find themselves to-day debarred from all such form of activity. Charges of cruelty against Belgian soldiers are made with freedom. The people are full of complaints because of the service exacted of them by the administration, and in numerous cases when enquiries were made the answer was that the people had endured such ill-treatment at the hands of the Government officials and soldiers in their own country that life had become intolerable, that nothing remained for them at home but to be killed for failure to bring in a certain amount of rubber, or die from starvation or exposure in their attempts to satisfy the demands made upon them. Numerous cases in which the natives had been deliberately plundered and abuses were reported to Mr. Casement.

The report is packed with evidence of barbarities perpetrated upon the natives and Lord Lansdowne in calling the attention of the Belgian Government to the remarks that the descriptions given in the report of the manner in which the administration is carried on and the methods by which the revenue is collected in the districts visited by Mr. Casement, constitute a grave indictment and need no comment beyond the statement that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, they show that the allegations to which reference is made in the despatch were not without foundation, and that there is ample ground for the belief that there are, at any rate, extensive regions in which the pledges given under the Berlin Act have not been fulfilled. It must of course be remembered that in many of the enormities they may be proved guilty of, the Belgian officials and agents cannot claim to have royal sanction, for King Leopold, in a letter to the State Agents recognised that in uncivilised countries a firm authority is necessary to accustom the natives to the practices of civilisation, which are altogether contrary to their habits. To this end, said the king, it is necessary to be at once firm and paternal. "Civilised society attach to human life a value unknown among savage peoples. When our guiding will is planted among the latter it must aim at overcoming all obstacles. The result cannot be obtained by mere speeches, however philanthropic may be their tenour. But if with a view to the necessary domination of civilisation, it be permitted, in case of need, to have recourse to forcible means, the supreme sanction of right, it is none the less true that the ultimate object is one of peace." Yet the officials have ordered, or winked at, the perpetration of the utmost barbarities. People of both sexes, young and old, have been grossly ill-treated and mutilated and cruelly robbed and cheated. Lord Lansdowne has very properly represented that the matter is one which can well be made the subject of a reference to the Tribunal at the Hague.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.

AN important resolution of the Government of India furnishes the details of the scheme by which agricultural research and experiment in this country are to be considerably advanced. The scheme, which has been made possible by Mr. Phipp's donation of £30,000, provides for the establishment of an agricultural research station, an experimental farm, and an Agricultural College on imperial lines. These institutions will be located together at Pusa in Lower Bengal, where an estate for the purpose has been placed at the disposal of the imperial authorities by the local Government. The research station will be provided with fully equipped laboratories provided for out of the Phipp's donation, the Agricultural College will provide the highest training for the students and, besides the crop experiments, the farm will provide for the improvement of the local breed of cattle. Important, as will be the establishment of the research station, the future of agriculture in India will undoubtedly be more considerably influenced by the College which it is proposed to establish in connection therewith. The existing colleges at Poona and Saidapet near Madras, excellent as they are, do not provide for a complete education in agriculture. It is to be the aim of the Pusa College to give to its students a better practical training than it is possible to give at Poona, or Saidapet, while it will also provide for the extension and completion of the education obtained in provincial schools or colleges. For these latter the imperial College will serve as a model and will tend to raise their standard of training. Besides training men for practical work it will educate the agricultural teachers of the future and train specialists in agricultural science. For the spread of accurate agricultural knowledge it is essential that a body of highly trained native teachers should exist, and as this training is at present only possible in English, the Pusa College will give its instruction in English with a view to producing men who will be able to spread agricultural knowledge in the vernacular. The complete course of instruction at Pusa will be one of five years. A two years' course would suffice for students who require no more than an elementary education in agriculture and the third year's course would bring the instruction up to the standard now given at Poona and Saidapet. Beyond that, the teaching is designed for those who wish to qualify for professorships, research work or for posts requiring special scientific attainments. Inducements will be given by Government to encourage the latter class of students by the promise of appointments in the Agricultural Department and also in the higher departments of the Revenue Service. The Research Institute will be under the control and general supervision of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, but for obvious reasons a Principal has been appointed to the College. In Mr. Bernard Coventry, who has been for twenty years manager of the Dalsingh Sarai Estate in Behar, Government believe they have secured the most suitable man available for the post of Principal whose duty it will be to give practical instruction in field work and farm management and to supervise the students generally. He will be assisted in scientific research and scientific teaching by the staff of experts attached to the Agricultural Department, which will be strengthened. In addition to the present Agricultural Chemist, Cryptogamic Botanist and Entomologist, a second Agricultural Chemist, who will give his attention to bacteriology, a Biological Botanist, and an Agri-Horticulturist will be appointed. The latter will probably be placed specially in charge of plant breeding, seed growing and orchards, a department of work of the highest importance, It is proposed to carry out at Pusa extensive plant breeding experiments with the view to produce improvements among varieties by cross fertilization. Besides the staff of highly trained experts there will be a staff of assistants to be employed in giving elementary instruction to the students. The scheme has been carefully elaborated and in the opinion of the Government of India, the present provides an unusually favourable opportunity of establishing an institution from which definite practical benefit may be expected to arise. There is great need in this country for native expositors of scientific agricultural knowledge, Government themselves cannot find practical men to manage experimental or demonstration farms, nor can men be found to take service with the Court of Wards or with the Native States, or with the large landowners. It will be the aim of the Pusa Institute to supply these needs, while as the Government resolution observes, its trained staff and laboratories will provide facilities such as have not hitherto been available in this country for the application of higher science to India's agricultural problems. The importance of this scheme it is hardly possible to exaggerate. The local circumstances are entirely favourable for the success of the Institute, and the ultimate benefits which its success may bring to the country it is not possible to estimate.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE Australian Government has not yet solved the problem of the conveyance of its English Mails, and seems unlikely to do so at the present time. The call for tenders attracted two offers. One from the Orient S. N. Company, and the other from a shipping company whose name did not appear, although it is believed to have been Scott and Company of Greenock. The P. and O. Company did not tender, so it may be taken that their attitude is unchangeable, and that they can afford to ignore the Australian contract under present conditions. The Postmaster-General of Australia states that both tenders were unacceptable, the two companies having entirely ignored the conditions laid down by the Australian Government. The fight is still proceeding therefore, and Australia at the present moment is in the position of having no contract for the conveyance of her mails. As a matter of fact the Postmaster-General of Australia does not seem to take the matter to heart very acutely. He avers that whether the shipping companies are under subsidy or not, they will come to Australia. The subsidy only amounts to £1,400 pertrip, as against £300,000 the cost of a steamer, and arrangements having been made for cargo the companies would be bound to take the Australian mails at poundage rates. This is a hap-hazard arrangement which the commercial communities of this country would certainly be a long time in agreeing to, but apparently they do things differently in Australia. The Post Master General is of opinion that the people of Great Britain, whether they have business dealings with Australia or merely domestic associations with that colony, do not care whether they receive these mails early or late. All the business of the country is done by cable, and the mails are merely confirmatory of what has weeks previously been telegraphed. Private correspondence apparently does not matter. It seems a pity in view of this argument that the question was ever raised and that a contract was ever made. So long as nothing matters it would be the greatest of pities to waste money on contracts, or time in arranging them. But apparently Australia is not quite unanimous in this decision. West Australia is inclined to grumble; and tells Sir Philip Fysh that the insistence upon white crews and Australian rates of wages combined with the compulsory acceptance of conditions enforced by a shipping combination will be added as a new Federal burden to a State which hitherto has had little connection with Federal politics except to complain of them. The Perth press apparently sympathises with the P. and O. Company, and Western Australia as a whole would like to see the mail contracts arranged upon the original basis.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will leave Bombay, Grant Road Station, at 11 o'clock (Railway time) to-night on tour in Gujarat, returning to Bombay at 7-27 p.m. (Railway time) on Thursday, the 17th instant. His Excellency's departure and return will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Thursday, and at 7 a.m. on Friday, to announce the departure and return of his Excellency.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Express" wired on February 18: Lord Curzon expects to leave India for England on the last day of April. He will be absent three months, and will then return to India, but not for the full further period of two years which has been extended to him.

"IN the account of the attack on Port Arthur, change the name to Portsmouth Harbour and the picture so far as locality is concerned is identical. So defective is this harbour that an ironclad in a sinking state may be kept for hours at Spithead till the tide serves." Thus writes Admiral F. A. Close in the "Morning Post."

THE marriage of the Duke of Norfolk will make a difference to his house in St. James's-square. In spite of the perfect urbanity of its master—and in truth simple courtesy and unaffected geniality of manner are in no man more thoroughly inherent than in himself—in spite of this, the house in St. James' Square has borne very much the impress of the bachelor. Just that touch of feminine sweetness which the Duchess will impart, has been the one feature missing from the rather gloomily grand old house. So many stories are told of the Duke that it is hard to ask acceptance of them all. One which has not appeared in print before comes from Portsmouth, and its truth is vouched for. The Duke, it is said, sidled into a shop with intent to order something. A well meaning shopman, believing that he had come in response to an advertisement for an assistant, told him the situation had been filled, and, noticing an expression on the Duke's face which he took to be disappointment, offered him a sixpence! The Duke is a very wealthy man. His Sheffield and London properties, particularly the latter, represent a great revenue. It may be imagined, therefore, what difficulty he and the late Cardinal Vaughan had to refrain from smiling when the prelate, blessing the sword with which the Duke was going forth to war, enjoined upon him the necessity of his not taking more for his services than his due.

LORD LANSDOWNE, in the flood of congratulations which he received upon the marriage of his eldest son, will remember, no doubt, the remarkable variations of the public mood which have been displayed in his own case during the last few years. His brilliant success as Viceroy of Canada and India was followed by a disastrous period at the War Office. When, therefore, he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Salisbury as Minister for Foreign Affairs there was an outburst of hostility from practically the whole Press such as is seldom witnessed in our times. The irony was the more pronounced from the fact that, when the storm of criticism was at its height, Lord Lansdowne's statue was being unveiled with great ceremony in India. Since then public opinion has modified again. Whatever political parties may say, it is never forgotten that Lord Lansdowne has given his best years to his country's service, and is the poorer by doing so. He sacrificed £60,000 in shares so that he might take office free from all outside considerations. The bridegroom is the Earl of Kerry, and gained his D.S.O. with the Irish Guards in South Africa. His father is making over to him Dereen, a beautiful place on the south-west coast of Ireland, as his country residence.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

ALEXEIEFF,
VICEROY OF GREATER RUSSIA.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

No man can perhaps wholly understand the forces which are at work in Russia. There is the Tsar, there are the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander Mikhailovitch; there are also the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs, each of whom wields in varying degrees no little influence. These men are concerned, however, only with the accomplished result. They work to protect the ends towards which others are moving. They do not interfere: they are not interested in detail: their duty is, indeed to shield, from the world any knowledge of the developments which are taking place in the policy of their country. They are necessary to the fabric in its entirety as are their agents to its origin and gradual elaboration; but they are a class apart, and in that position they are neither responsible for nor surprised at anything which may happen.

Yet, what of those others, who, if subordinate to their party chiefs at St. Petersburg, are the essential factors in the development of Russian policy—the representatives of Russia abroad, the masterminds, the empire-builders, striving silently or aggressively, continue to assist the irresistible expansion of their Empire? They are the real autocrates of Russia, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette." They are vested with extraordinary powers and they are allowed unfettered responsibility. Upon occasion they may become the scapegoats behind which Russia may take shelter against the denunciation of her neighbours; but the outcry affects only individual Ministers not the policy of which they are merely the instruments. The policy of Russia is unchanging. It represents to the world at large the tyranny of the weak over the strong, for Russia is constitutionally a weak Power. It is only potentially that she is strong. Nevertheless, so long as the system endures Russia will continue to enact the role of big bully among the Great Powers of the world. She is feared because she denies to others the policy to which she is herself committed and her position is misread because regarding the effect of her influence rather than the causes of its existence, the Powers have mistaken audacity for strength. The march of Russia across Asia has not been without corresponding advantage to her position in Europe; but Russia is anxious less to impress her neighbours than to consolidate her position and for the moment the efforts of her Ministers and the ambitions of her pro-consuls are moving in identical directions. Necessity rather than ambition has been, however, the chief instrument in her expansion. A land-Power she already is, and it is the paramount position which she occupies in Europe that makes the possession of an equal position at sea a matter of vital importance to her. Her territorial aggrandisement is the invention by which she hopes to achieve the dignity of a sea-Power, and it is because of the importance of sea-rule to her ultimate dominion that Admiral Alexeieff, a sailor, was selected to occupy the premier position in her Far Eastern satrapy.

THE VICEROY.

No man in the modern history of Russia has been the subject of such a dramatic rise to power as the Viceroy of Greater Russia. To-day, within a few years of his first appearance in the Far East, he is the arbiter of the destinies of his country throughout a territory equal in extent with the dimensions of Russia in Europe. His authority is absolute within the sphere of his activity, and he is responsible to no one but the Tsar. There is an immense fleet at his service; the army of occupation in Manchuria is under his command; and some forty million people acquiesce in his demands. Lately, too, he was vested with the powers of a Sovereign and the opportunities of a Dictator. He might have declared war against Japan; he can sue for peace; he can arrange an armistice, or draw up and ratify the conditions of a treaty. Outside the British Empire there is no other Power that has conferred upon a single official the powers and latitude of discretion which Admiral Alexeieff may now wield. Within our Empire the authority of those officers who are equal in position but subordinate in authority and responsibility is dependent upon certain constitutional formulæ. The powers of his office, rather than the office itself, are unique in history, and the precedent which has been thus established by the Tsar illustrates the system which prevails in Russia by which, so long as the result is for the country's good, nothing is permitted to interfere with the man, his work, or his office. None the less, just as he has been the first to fill so elevated a post, it is not improbable that the irony of war may make Admiral Alexeieff the last of the Viceroys of Greater Russia. Men are not wanting who could take up the work, as well as the dignities, of the office, but it may be that either the necessity or the opportunity may not recur.

THE PARTY BEHIND HIM.

In the short period which has elapsed since the Tsar elevated Admiral Alexeieff to his present post, the Viceroy has shown himself to be an admirable exponent of the Russian policy. It may be that these activities will recoil with disaster upon the Crown of Russia, but there is little doubt that his work was encouraged at St. Petersburg by those who, in securing his preferment to the office, intended to control his services. In this Admiral Alexeieff showed himself to be less the servant of the Tsar than the puppet of a party, and through his faithful adherence to the orders of his patron, M. Besobrasoff, he learned the impossibility of serving two masters. The lesson, however, came too late. At the request of the St. Petersburg Committee the die was cast, and Admiral Alexeieff, consumed with impatience at the ambitions of Japan, worked willingly enough in the direction of war. If war has now come, it has to be admitted that the responsibility for the campaign rests more upon the shoulders of the party in St. Petersburg than upon the Viceroy who by force of circumstances, rather than from conviction, became the instrument of the lamentable short-sightedness which distinguished his superiors. As the Viceroy of Russia in the Far East, he was of course opposed to any expansion of Japan at the expense of the position of Russia in Manchuria. Again, too, his predilection for a fight, perhaps, may have increased the not unnatural irritation with which he regarded the proposals of Japan. Yet, there is no little prudence in his character, and as the principal executive officer in Manchuria Admiral Alexeieff long ago realised the value attaching in the interests of his vast protectorate to the steady maintenance of peace. Unfortunately he has been called upon to combine in one role too many competing influences. As the sovereign-lord of Russian interests, he was inspired with contempt of the assumption of Japan; as the admiral of the squadrons attached to his authority, his spirit was whet for war; as the officer responsible for the development of Russian interests in these provinces of China, he appreciated restraint. The blending of these diverse principles produced in the end a contradiction. Indeed, if he had displayed in these latter days that independence of judgment which distinguished his administration of Manchuria, prior to his assumption of the office of Viceroy, the Tsar might not have been hurried into war with Japan. Perhaps in this he was weak; as it happens, he was litttle else than human. If initiative gave way before ambition, an exalted office dangled before his eye; the power of a Tsar was within his grasp as the price which the war party were offering for the services of a man already regarded as an authority upon matters appertaining to Russian interests in the Far East. Admiral Alexeieff certainly has served his friends. If a price were paid, uncompromising loyalty to the war party has been returned in exchange. Yet, if one could inquire there is little doubt that no man to-day is more genuinely concerned at the position in which Russian interests in Manchuria are placed than the Viceroy of Greater Russia.

(Concluded on page 6.)

EXPECTED NAVAL BATTLE.

VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON TO FIGHT.

JAPS' LAND TROUBLES.

PASSES BLOCKED BY AVALANCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

It is believed that the Vladivostock Squadron was absent at the time of the bombardment and will therefore be compelled to give battle to the Japanese on its return.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Further despatches from Admiral Alexeieff state that the bombardment did no serious damage to Vladivostock and there were no losses in the fortifications.

In the town one woman was killed and a seaman wounded. The enemy reappeared for a short time yesterday.

The Paris Municipality has voted 20,000 francs in aid of the Russian and Japanese wounded and has sent an Address to St. Petersburg, hoping for Russia's success.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Russian scouts report that the Japanese landed at Plaksin Bay and are returning in order to try a more practicable route towards Manchuria, the passes being blocked by avalanches.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the Commons said that Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war is of great importance and steps are now being taken to obtain more precise information.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the Commons Mr. Lawson Walton asked whether in view of the use which Russian warships were making of the ports in Crete and Egypt the Government will communicate its views to the neutrals concerned, in reference to the duties of neutrals in regards to belligerents using neutral Ports for intercepting trading vessels of neutrals.

Mr. Balfour in reply said the matter was of great importance and was receiving the attention of the Government.

RUSSIA AND NEWCHWANG.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE NEUTRALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

A special cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London, March 7th, says :—Important news to-day is contained in a telegram from the "Times" Peking correspondent describing a tour in Manchuria.

Dr. Morrison shows that Russia is intriguing to secure the neutrality of Newchwang in order to prejudice Japan, and at the same time Russian troops are violating the neutrality in the territory between the Great Wall and the Liao river.

MILITARY POSITION IN MANCHURIA.

WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA.

A PROTRACTED CAMPAIGN.

The series of lamentable disasters which have visited the arms of Russia do not, I venture to think, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette," affect in any great degree the ultimate results of the campaign. They serve to show that the so-called efficiency of Russia arises from the optimistic character of the official publications which find their way from the office of the general staff at St. Petersburg into the capitals of Europe. A point, however, which should be borne in mind is that this collapse will throw back public feeling in Russia to that dogged obstinacy and perseverance which is in the main the bulwark of the Slav character. Unhappily, however, there is no ground to believe that there is greater efficiency in the military than in the naval state of Russia The lack of preparation, therefore, on land may bring about at first a collapse in the military campaign as striking as that which has already distinguished the naval part of the war. It is highly probable that this fatality will be heralded in many quarters as the realisation of what it was but natural to expect. Yet, if it should occur, it does not even then reveal any cause for gratification at the superior position which will be held by the Japanese forces. Indeed, the very first victory of Japan on land will be the real beginning of her troubles.

JAPAN'S FUTURE DIFFICULTIES.

Japan, in the flush of her victories, carried away by the enthusiasm of the British Press and of her own Press, will in all probability lose possession of that judgment and well-considered action which has hitherto distinguished her operations ; and, while she may drive Russia back towards the heart of Manchuria, the task of following up that victory by a pursuit of her enemy will threaten her with difficulties which, necessarily operating against her success, will improve equally the situation in which Russia at that time will be placed. The concentration of the Japanese troops in Korea is a work of comparative simplicity, but at the moment it does not mean that Japan proposes to start, immediately, upon her land campaign. The advance of the Japanese troops into Manchuria is quite another question, and for the same reason that a military force extended from Harbin south to Port Arthur cannot expect to maintain unimpaired the advantage of position, so will it be with Japan when she, advancing along a single and very attenuated line of communications, attempts to make any impression upon the interior lines of Russia's military position. It is not, perhaps, unnatural that the extremities of such a line of communications, many thousand miles in length and passing through an enemy's country, should be subject not only to attack, but should become so straitened in their circumstances as to be a perpetual weakness to the force whose existence, in a sense, depends upon the immunity of this line from attack. The position of affairs in Manchuria, therefore, as it appears to me and as it appears to so many of the Russians, is that we may expect a concentration of the Russian forces upon the pivot of their interior line and look to see the evacuation of what may be broadly considered the exterior front of the Russian position. Under such a policy the Russian would be able to develop a plan of campaign which, gradually moving forward, its rear properly safeguarded, might hope to retrieve some of the many misfortunes which have now fallen to her lot.

THE PLAN OF OPERATION.

The military position of the Russians in Manchuria, as it now is, makes it appear sufficiently obvious that a movement of this description would be necessary. At the present time, ignoring the official returns of the Russian staff, which estimate the Russian forces in Manchuria at between 400,000 and 450,000, there cannot be more than 250,000 men availabe. These men are not by any means mobilised for active service, but they include all effectives who one way or another are at this moment at the disposal of the military authorities. It will be of interest to remember the strength of this force, and then to place it side by side with the work of safeguarding a line of railway which is nearly 6.000 miles in length, the half of which is liable to attack at any point. What is the result? Surely Russia is confronted with the alternative of saving her line at the expense of maintaining her force in the field, or of concentrating upon a given section of the line, and releasing a corresponding force to operate in the field. I venture to think that the latter policy will prove to be one upon which Russia will endeavour to construct her campaign. Indeed, I do not think Russia can conveniently find any other way by which to cope with the forces of Japan. We may expect to see, therefore, not so much the invasion of Korea by the Russian forces as the eventual concentration upon an interior defensive line of those bodies of troops which are now located along the Yalu and the Liao rivers. Of course, if Japan delays appreciably, the position of Russia will show some slight improvement, but it is already evident that she has withdrawn a very large number of men from Mukden to reinforce the troops on the Yalu, where she is anxious to check the Japanese in order to push forward the completion of her plans. This therefore may account for the apparent ease with which the line has already been destroyed and it may be that if Russia determines to contest the Yalu position she may risk the safety of her railway in order to make a stand before she resolves upon the concentration at Harbin. The position of Port Arthur would not particularly affect the strategic situation for the place is strong and sufficiently provisioned to stand a siege eighteen months to two years in duration. Again if the Japanese were victorious in the preliminary land operations, the Position of Port Arthur, held as it would be by a Russian garrison, would not affect the Japanese plan of campaign. They would have completed the investment from the land side, and having blockaded it from the sea, they could afford to devote their attention to the development of an offensive campaign in Manchuria, against which by this time, Russia would be in a position to meet her enemy upon equal terms—equal terms because Russia would then have been able to complete her preparations the lack of which at the present moment confers upon Japan a supreme advantage.

AN INCONCLUSIVE WAR.

The war, which is now only beginning, contains every prospect of developing into a very protracted campaign. In the nature of things it would appear that it may last three years. It is possible that it will continue through five, by which time the resources of the two countries will have been completely exhaustod. If Japan should be victorious, or if the two Powers were to fight to a point beyond which neither could continue, it cannot be safely said that the simple cessation of hostilities could be regarded as promoting any lasting adjustment of the Manchurian question. At the most, it would mean that Russia would retire until a sufficient space of time had passed to enable her to recuperate. This might mean a generation, it might mean fifty years ; but it would ultimately bring about a far more determined and extended effort to secure control of Manchuria. In the meantime, the position of Japan becomes more unsatisfactory, since, lacking the resources of Russia, she would, nevertheless, have to recoup the damage of the war, and at the same time find the sinews for a campaign in the future. If, however, Russia shook herself together, and found a man capable of reorganising her campaign and leading her troops to victory, there is still the question of Manchuria. Russia would not then be in a position to enforce respect for her demands because, exhausted by the very effort through which she had won her victories, she would have to meet the Powers—at least Great Britain and the United States—up in arms in opposition against any consolidation of her interests in Manchuria.

THE FUND FOR JAPANESE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

SUBSCRIPTION IN BOMBAY.

The Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following contribution towards the Fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the war between Japan and Russia.

	Rs.
Messrs. Tata & Co	3,000
Mr J N Tata	2,000
Mr Damoder Gordhandas	1,500
Messrs Sassoon J David & Co	1,000
Messrs Ruttonji Bomanji & Co	1,000
Members of the Society of Japanese Residents in Bombay	6,035
Through Mr K Ohmiya, Calcutta	2,200
Messrs Heerji Khetsey & Co	752
Messrs Vussonji Tricumji & Co	751
Messrs Tullock Chund and Shapurji	503
Messrs A Blascheck & Co	500
Mr M M Essabhoy	500
Messrs Breul & Co	500
Messrs Greaves Cotton & Co	500
Messrs Narandas Rajaram & Co	500
Messrs Sethna Dady Captain & Co	500
Messrs Prier de Saone & Co	500
Mr Vussonji Khimji	300
Messrs Mitchell & Co	301
Messrs Merwanji & Sons	389
Messrs Shrager & Co	300
Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co	300
Messrs Gill & Co	200
Messrs D D Currance & Co	200
Messrs Glazebrook Tejpal & Co	250
Messrs Bhimji Shamji & Co	251
Messrs Bhugwandas Visram & Co	251
Mr Hirandrai Ramnaren	251
Messrs Lukhmidas Khimji Sons & Co	201
Messrs Canji Purbat & Co	201
Messrs Ardeshir Sorabji & Co	201
Messrs M N Gobhai & Co	101
Mr. G C. Whitworth	100
Mr C M Bhesania	100
The Parsee Staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank	150
Messrs Canji and Vussonji	100
Mr J K Tarachand	100
Mr Jehangir B Dalal	100
Mr R K Tarachand	100
Messrs Joosub Peermahomed & Co	110
Messrs Wadia and Ghandhi	100
Mr C N Wadia	100
Messrs D B Lam & Co	100
Messrs Madrasswalla and Sons	101
Lulu	101
Mr Musserwanji S Gazdar	100
Messrs Nansea Khairaz & Co	100
Messrs Yan Shun & Co	100
Messrs San Yee & Co	100
Messrs Yue Leong Hing Kee & Co	100
Messrs A Sympathiser	100
Mr K Ohmiya	100
Mr. S Ikeda	100
Mr Soorajimal	101
Mr Penodram Balchand	100
Messrs Talati & Co	100
Mr Haribhai Hamraj	100
Miss Jarbai N Wadia	100
Mr N Nowroji N Wadia	100
Mr Rustomji N Wadia	100
Mr Euthalia	100
Mr A A Veosto	100
Mr N D Dadyseth	101
A Sympathiser	100
Messrs Girdhar Madhowji & Co	51
Mr K Lam	50
Clarks of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Bombay)	50
Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co	50
Messrs Phiroz S Gazdar and Muccadum Staff	51-4
Parsee Staff of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Bombay)	50
Major A Hilderbrand	50
Mr Wassiamull Assoomull	50
Mr N Cursetjee	50
Mr Pirozsha M Dalal	50
Messrs Symons Brothers	50
C V	50
Mr Phirozsha B Guzdar	50
Mr Pestonji Kawasji	50
Messrs Walter Pavri & Co	50
Mr Kwang Sang Loong	50
Messrs Kai Kee & Co	50
Messrs Khujesta Khurshedji & Co	50
Messrs Fleming Shaw & Co	50
Mr Jehangir Pestonji Ayen	50
Mr H Bijnath	51
Mr Sewbux Jaharimull	51
Mr Pragji Liladhar	51
Mr Chutterbhoj Bowanidas	51
Mr Naginlas Venilal	51
Mr Gulabrai Kidarmull	51
Messrs Jeevandas Moolji & Co	50
Messrs Thakarsey Hirji & Co	50
Mr T J Ward	50
Messrs Dharamsey Hirji & Co	51
Mr Oomersey Damodar	50
Mr P Chrystal	50
Mr T Odzu	50
Total	30,988-4-0

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN HINTERLAND,

Political Officer Murdered.

CAPTAIN WARNEFORD SHOT,

Captain Warneford, Assistant Political Agent, was shot dead on the 3rd instant by an Arab in the Aden Hinterland.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Transport Worn Out,

TROOPS LEG WEARY

Reuter wires from Aden that the season's operations in Somaliland are expected to be over by the middle or end of April. The transport is practically worn out, and the Indian troops are beginning to get leg weary.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

New Guns For India.

WEAPONS WITHOUT A SUPERIOR.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Arnold-Forster brought forward his Army Estimates.

He said the new Field and Horse gun will be without a superior in Europe. He hoped, he said, to produce in the coming year 108 Field and eighteen (sic) horse guns.

India desired to obtain the new guns as soon as possible and this was fortunate because he would anyhow have wished to send them to India which was the only possible place of contact with a great European army.

India was a place where long ranges were common and it had therefore been decided to assign to India practically the whole of the guns manufactured in the coming year.

India would also take 71,000 stands of the new rifle in the coming year.

TIENTSIN JOURNALIST IN TROUBLE,

Alleged Defamation of Russia.

Earl Percy replying to a question put by Mr. Toulmin in the Commons said that Government approved the action of Sir E. Satow in ordering proceedings against Mr. Cowen the editor of the "China Times" at Tientsin which published "certain virulent and defamatory articles against Russia."

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Increased Imports and Exports.

The British trade returns for February show an increase in the imports of £3,549,934 and in the exports of £1,119,377 as compared with 1903.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

Sensational Cricket.

A BOWLER'S MATCH.

In the fifth test match at Melbourne, England was out in the first innings for 61.

Australia has made 13 for 3 wickets in the second innings.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Australia has won the fifth test match by 218.
Australia in the second innings made 133.

GOVERNMENT AND FISCAL POLICY.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons said it was not intended to deal with the fiscal policy in the present Government.

THE WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE.

It is understood that Lard Lansdowne and Mr. Broderick dissent from the recommendation of the War Office Committee mentioned in the telegram of the 28th February, which may explain Mr. Balfour's reply on the 3rd instant. But last evening Mr. Arnold Forster pledged himself to carry out practically all the proposals of the Committee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut-Colonel Burton has been granted two years' extension in command of the 78th Moplahs.

Captain Faichnie, 1st Leicesters, has been appointed Ordnance Officer at Cape Town.

Lieutenant Myles, Leicestershire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Moncrieff, R.E., proceeds home on reversion to the Imperial Establishment.

Lieutenant Lindsay, R. A., joins the 24th Hazara Mountain Battery.

Colonel Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy has returned to Calcutta from Meerut.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

HIS RETURN HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

As at present arranged the Viceroy leaves Calcutta after the Budget debate at the end of the current month and goes to Burdwan where a day will be spent. His Excellency thereafter probably goes on a short shooting expedition whence he proceeds to Simla where he remains until the first week in May when he leaves for England.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council here a small bill will be introduced to extend indefinitely the period up to which the sugar countervailing duties can be levied under section 8 (B) of the Tariff Act 1894, these duties being at present only admissible up to end of current month.

At the same meeting the Transfer of Property Bill will be passed and the report of the Select Committee upon the Madras Coast Lights Bill will be presented.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

SYMPATHY FOR THE JAPANESE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

NAVSARI, MARCH, 8.

A public address was presented to Dasturjisaheb Darabji at the Laxman Hall this evening. Suba Khaserao presided at a very large gathering of deputations with shawls. Addresses were received from Surat, Billimora, Gandevi, Khargam, Chikly Mahuva, Viara and Bardoli. The Anjumen boys sang songs in honour of Dasturjisaheb and the Maharaja. The public road and the Hall were decorated. The meeting escorted Dasturji.

Sympathy was expressed for the wounded Japanese soldiers and a subscription was raised for them, a lump sum having been collected on the spot.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSIAN FEARS OF GREATER DISASTERS.

WAR FEELING IN CHINA.

London, Feb. 21.—The "Viedomosti," a St. Petersburg journal, published a remarkably frank communique in regard to Russia's present position. That journal states that the Trans-Siberian railway cannot be securely guarded with the few troops at the disposal of Admiral Alexeieff, and that the concentration of a sufficient number for that purpose would take three months. In regard to the Port Arthur disaster, the "Viedomosti," states that the Japanese torpedo boats had been watched by the Russians for years and that the watchers grew tired. It is ridiculous, declares the "Viedomosti," for the Russian nation to lose its self control over a few small disasters, when much greater disasters are probable.

General Ma, who is in command of the Chinese forces at the head of the Gulf of Liao Tung, telegraphs that he has great trouble in restraining his troops at Hsinminting(?) on the Liao River, from attacking the Russians at Mukden.

The "New York Herald" states that the cargo of the Manchuria included 100 quick firing guns and large quantities of dynamite and ammunition.

A fund for the relief and succour of the Russian sick and wounded in the war with Japan has been started in England.

A party of Cossacks, at Wiju, a Korean port at the mouth of the Yalu, has captured a Japanese major and five soldiers.

Admiral Evans, of the United States Asiatic Squadron, fearing a rising in China has the outcome of Russo-Japanese hostilities, as advised 1,500 American marines to hold themselves in readiness in the Philippines.

DISASTER ON LAKE BAIKAL.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

London, Feb. 20.—News has reached Vienna of an appalling catastrophe on Lake Baikal. It states that the ice cracked for a distance of 200 yards at a spot where the waters of the lake are 4,003 feet deep, and engulfed two regiments of Russian sappers and another regiment.

London, Feb. 21.—The report of the Lake Baikal disaster proves to have been greatly exaggerated. According to official accounts, the alleged catastrophe is reduced to a troop train dashing into a snowdrift. Several casualties resulted.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE JAPANESE DEFINITION.

London, February 21.—It is officially stated at Tokio that contraband of war, as defined by the Japanese Government consists of two classes. The first-class comprises : Military weapons, explosives and materials used in making them, uniforms, and other goods intended to be solely used in war. The second-class comprises: Provisions and drink, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, coal, timber, coin, and gold and silver bullion, and materials used in the construction of telegraphs, telephones and railways. The articles in the second-class are to be regarded as contraband only when destined for the enemy's army or navy. A prize court has been established at Sasebo near Nagasaki with right of appeal to the Supreme Court at Tokio.

WAR AND WHEAT.

RISE IN PRICES.

EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

London, Feb. 20.—The wheat market of Chicago is strong. Owing to a fear that the war in Eastern Asia will not be confined to Russia and Japan, to the scarcity of cash and of wheat for milling purposes and also to the heavy purchases for Liverpool and Berlin, wheat has advanced nearly four cents. The "pit" or corn market of Chicago presents a scene of almost continuous pandemonium. May options touched 103 cents.

The export of Russian wheat to Germany has ceased, owing to the diversion of the Russian rolling-stock to military purposes.

A CONSULAR INCIDENT.

London, Feb. 20.—Russia, it is stated, has refused to grant an exequatur to Mr. H.M. Morgan, the American consul at Dalny. Mr. Secretary Hay's vew is that this decision cannot affect Messrs Cheshire and Davidson, who, at the conclusion of the recently executed Chino American commercial treaty, were appointed United States consuls at Mukden and Port Arthur. Mr Hay's opinion is based on the contention that Manchuria is a province of China and that no other Power is entitled to intervene.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

ADDRESS BY H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

His Excellency Lord Lamington added to his recently numerous list of engagements, a visit last evening to the schools of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, in order to participate in the ceremony of the distribution of the prizes gained during the past year. A large number of the friends of the institution attended, and Lord Lamington was received by the President the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and the members of the Managing Committee.

His Excellency was briefly welcomed by the President of the institution, and afterwards listened to a number of recitations in Gujarati, Urdu, Persian and English. All were creditably delivered.

The report after a reference to the Mahomedan Educational Conference, stated. "The attendance in the secondary school, during the period under report, rose from 232 to 241, and in all the schools put together from 578 to 590. The number of our feeders is now on the increase, and our list shows a number of charitable Mahomedan institutions and Municipal Urdu schools. The expansion of the Primary schools is, however, limited by the competition of several private maktabs and Municipal Urdu schools, which were mostly the result of the impetus given to Mahomedan education by the establishment of this institution 23 years ago. The average attendance.—generally keeps well between 80 and 83 per cent. except during the prevalence of the plague, which is a serious disturbing cause. Last November 9 boys were permitted to appear at the Matriculation Examination with the result that 6 passed with the satisfactory percentage of 66, against 3 out of 7, or 43 per cent that were successful in the previous year. Thus the school once more regained the satisfactory position it held during the three successive years 1897-99. To the above success must be added the fact that the Ebrahim Nuruddin scholarship falls to our school for a second time, the Khoja Sayani Testimonial Scholarship and the Ellis Prize for a third time. The professed object of this Institution, we may observe is not only to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination but to impart a sound elementary education to as large a number as possible, so as to equip them for practical work in life. With this end in view, our policy has always been to make the instruction given at every stage of the school career as practical as possible. Thus, although Government standards are followed in the main, a few necessary departures have had to be made, so as to admit the teaching of such subjects of practical utility as Gujrati Book-keeping and mental Arithmetic in Lower classes. The great difficulty that we have often to contend with in the higher classes is the extreme poverty of many intelligent boys and the apathy of the well-to-do classes, which prevent them from continuing long enough at school to pass the Matriculation Examination. If the students, who fail in one year were to continue at school and reappear the next year, there could be very little doubt of some of them successfully getting through the examination. But as a matter of fact our boys are generally apt to avail themselves of the first opportunity that offers itself to leave school to make their own living. This tendency is often successfully checked by reserving most of the scholarships for benefit of poor boys of promise. It is, however, very gratifying that our ex-students are generally well benefited by the education they have received in our school, and are well placed in life. For a long time past several sectarian difficulties, connected with the question of religious education, prevented its introduction. However a tolerable scheme has at last been worked out and is now under consideration by the committee. It was deemed desirable to at least initiate our students in the general principles of Islam and to acquaint them with its history. With this end in view, Holroyd's Urdu series was lately replaced by the Urdu series of the Anjuman-i-Himayati Islam of Lahore which, while discarding sectarian and controversial subjects, is a fair embodiment of the general principles of Islam, its early history and instructive moral lessons, Early in December last the central school was inspected by Mr. R D. Prior, Educational Inspector C. D. His report, we are glad to observe, is quite satisfactory and encouraging as will appear from the following excerpts." "This year the school sent up 9 boys to Matriculation of whom 6 passed and one obtained the Ellis Arabic Prize ; this result is most creditable to Mr. Faizulla Bhoy and his staff. I may mention also that one of the successful candidates of last year carried off the Khoja Sayani Testimonial Scholarship. The boarding quarters at the time of my visit were occupied by 22 boarders. The question [illegible] of a correspondence during the year under report and rules have been framed which have received the approval of the Director of Public Instruction. A certain amount of friction had arisen between the former superintendent and the boarders but the services of a gentleman of more suitable qualifications have now been secured and I was glad to hear that all is working smoothly and that no serious breach of discipline has occurred on the part of any of the inmates. In conclusion I can only hope that the Secretaries and the Head master will not rest on their oars but will devote to the Institution the same unceasing care which has gained the respect of the Mahomedan public in the past."

His Excellency, having handed the prizes to the successful students addressed the gathering as follows :—Gentlemen and Boys. I have had the satisfaction of distributing amongst the boys what I think may be termed a very considerable library. The number of prizes that have been won, and I hope properly won, has been very considerable. Now it is a very pleasing task however numerous the prizes may be, but it is not so easy to perform the next duty which I see is put down on the programme and has been allotted to me, and that is to make a speech, because all of you who are here probably if not certainly know a great deal more of the work of the schools in the Anjuman-i-Islam than I do myself, and also from time to time you have seen the progress of these schools. However I have had the privilege of seeing the report and I may perhaps be allowed to make one or two remarks on what to me seem to be the most important items. I notice first of all that the intention of these schools is to equip boys so that they shall be able to take a practical part in all the various duties of life that they should be equipped to go out into the world and take up different branches of work ; and I notice a certain complaint that they leave school rather too early. The reason is that they have so benifited from the instruction they have received that according to the school managers they are too anxious to benefit from that instruction and turn it to account. I cannot suggest any means to get rid of this difficulty, but I can say that it is a compliment to the instruction given in this school. A great improvement is noticeable in the number of those who passed the last Matriculation Examination, when the percentage was 66 in comparison with 43 per cent, in the previous year, I also notice that unanimity has been arrived at as to the religious instruction that should be given. I think that is most important, for whatever faith you may belong to, it is essential that people should act up to the highest principles of the faith that they believe in. (Applause.) I think that if you have arrived at a common basis of what moral instruction should be given, it promises well for those youths who are receiving actual educational training that they should be inculcated in moral lessons. Well, gentleman, taking it all round, there is evidently advancement and progress made in connection with these schools. There has been some set-back in the numbers of those who attend owing to that terrible plague, which so hampers and restricts not only the work of these schools but of the outside work of the world and brings misery in so many homes not only in this city of Bombay but I regret to say throughout the Presidency. It is to be hoped that the plague which causes so much distress will in future gradually diminish and that these schools will reap the benefit of the diminution of the terrible scourge. In the report you will notice many benefactions that have been given to these schools. And I have also a pleasing announcement to make regarding another one which has been brought to the notice of the President since he came into this room. I understand that a sum of Rs. 1650 has been presented by Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahid. In the report it states that these schools suffer a great deal for the want of interest taken by well-to-do people in the operations of the schools, and also that they are intended to give instruction to those of the poorer classes who are unable to pay for it themselves. I can't help thinking when I notice that only Rs. 1,803 was received last year from those who pay fees, that that is very small proportion from the parents of those who are receiving instructions. I think those parents who are prepared to do something for the training of their children will be more anxious to pay for the benefit of the instructions their children received, and I think they should be encouraged to do so.

Of course I am not prepared to say whether that sum of Rs. 1800 does represent an adequate contribution or not. But it looks very small in comparison with the number of scholars who receive benefit from being taught in these schools. Well, it has been a great pleasure to me to come here this evening. As has been mentioned in the report it is some two months ago that I was present at a very interesting function in connection with Mahomedan training and education and now this evening I see some of the work that was there spoken of. It has been a reproach to the Mussulman community that they have not taken a sufficient part in seeing that education has been given to their boys. I am glad to see that this reproach is being removed and I hope that there may be still greater efforts made in the future, so that Mahomedans will be able to engage in every duty of life as well as any other inhabitants of this great country of India. (Applause)

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Southern League Prospects.

UNIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

THE COMING BOAT RACE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

With the second round of the competition for the Association Football Cup set for decision to-morrow, less interest than usual will naturally be taken in the League contests. None of the First Division clubs have engagements, and with Preston North End, Woolwich Arsenal, and the Bolton Wanderers of the "juniors" fighting their cup battles, there is very little left in these two divisions to interest enthusiast. There are, however, one or two capital games in the Southern League to be decided. Possibly the best will be that at Bristol, where the Rovers entertain Luton. The letter club are still well in the running for championship honours ; indeed, their position in the table is as good as any of their rivals, for although three points behind Southampton, the leaders, the Bedfordshire team have two games in hand, so there is practically nothing to choose between them. Luton have a rather curious record, for while they have played twenty-one games only ten have been won and but two lost, the remainder having ended without a definite issue. On the other hand, the Bristol Rovers, who have the same number of points to their credit as Luton, have played twenty-four game, thirteen of which have ended in their favour, and eight have been lost. Although not always good enough to win, Luton usually manage to stave off defeat. The fact that they will be away from home is all against them, but for all that they should prove successful. Millwall have not been showing quite their true form during the past month. They receive a vistt from Swindon to-morrow and should have little difficulty in placing a couple of useful points to their credit. Swindon's record is a bad one —five games won in twenty-two. Only a fortnight ago, however, Swidon surprised everybody by administering to Luton the latter clubs second defeat of the season. It was just one of those surprises one might almost expect. It is hardly likely that Swindon will repeat the performance at the expense of Millwall as a matter of fact the Dockers should gain an easy victory Another game which Londoners will be able to witness is that to be decided at Kensal Rise between the Queens Park Rangers and Fulham The last mentioned club came into the Southern League at the beginning of the season with a big reputation, but so far they have not met with much success. The Queen's Parkers have had a fairly successful season and should add two more points to their credit to-morrow afternoon.

The uncertainty of international football has rarely been more strikingly illustrated than at Blackheath on Saturday. Before the match the general expectation was that England would defeat Ireland by one of the small margins that have divided the sides in recent years; yet England won by 2 goals 3 tries, and hence by a margin that has only once before divided the sides in the twenty-seven previous games. This was in 1891, when England won by the same score. The success was all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that England lost the toss, and had to face a strong breeze and a glaring sun in the first half. Indeed, the conditions were precisely those in which the winning of the toss might have meant the winning of the match, and would, in fact, have had that consequence if the teams had been of the same relative strength as most Irish and English fifteens of the past decade As the game conclusively proved, however, the Irish side fell far short of the Irish standard of recent years, while the English team dispelled all or nearly their Leicester form, and showed themselves to be if not a great side, then assuredly the best team England has put in the field since the match with Scotland at Fallowfield in 1897. By thoroughly sound and occasionally brilliant all-round play they won a handsome victory in a game which they might have been excused for losing, so great was the advantage which the winning of the toss conferred. The great difference between two teams lay in the fact that England played as a side with a fixed plan of campaign ; Ireland were a mere congeries of energetic units. At times the Irish forwards showed all their customary dash, but their efforts lacked finish and only gained ground without threatening real danger.

Fulfilling expectations Cambridge played good football at Queen's Club, and gained a brilliant victory by five goals to none. Only once before has a University match been won by so large a margin. Fortunate in winning the toss and commencing the game with a strong wind and bright sun behind them, Cambridge took some little time to settle down, but once they commenced scoring their superiority was immeasurable. They showed admirable form, and though Oxford made a plucky struggle for about twenty minutes Cambridge won on their merits. Combining smartly and carrying on their attacks at a fine pace the light blue forwards had most to do with their side's success. They received good support, and made most of their opportunities. Harris did particularly well and the match was quite a triumph for him. He led the side, which may be considered the best sent out by either university for many years, and had the additional gratification of scoring three goals. It was the first victory Cambridge had gained since 1899. Besides their bad luck in losing the toss. Oxford were the victims of fortune Boissier twisting his knee, and leaving the field quarter of an hour from the end. By that time the game was, of course, as good as over, but had they remained at full strength a goal might have rewarded them during the last few minutes, when they attacked hotly. Oxford showed to most advantage at the outset. But they were the lighter set, and could not cope successfully with dash and skill of the Light Blues. After the heavy rains earlier in the week the weather proved bright, but a heavy shower at the commencement of the second half rather spoil the enjoyment of the spectators, who probably did not number more than about 4,000. No change had to be made in the selected teams. Oxford had six Old Blues and Cambridge four, Teams: Oxford.—R, Rogers (Malvern and Worcester) goal: A. E. Scothern (Nattingham High School and St. Catherine's) and O. T. Norris (Charterhouse and Oriel), backs ; A. M. Todd (Malvern and Christ Church), A. P. Boissier (Leatherhead and Balliol), and H. C. Varney (Harrow and Balliol), half-backs; J. E. Balfour-Malville (Malvern and Oriel), W H.B. Evans (Malvern and Oriel), C. D. McIver (Forest School and Hertford). H. Morgan-Owen, captain (Shrewsbury and Hertford), and J. Simonds (Forest School and Hertford), forwards. Cambridge —T. S. Rowlandsod (Charterhouse and Trinity Hall), goal : C. C. Page (Malvern and Clare) and S. G. Luker (Aldenham and Pembroke), backs ; H. A. Milton (University College School and Trinity Hall) A. F. Leach-Lewis (Aldhenham and Pembroke), and L. A. Bampfield (Repton and Emmanuel), half-back ; G. S. Farnfield (Sidcup and Queens'), G, L, Mellin (Malvern and Clare) S. S. Harris captain (Westminister and Pembroke), and E. D. G. Wright (South Eastern College and Queens'), forwards. Referee : Captain Simpson.

It is now certain Monier-Williams, the Oxford president, will not take part in this year's Boat Race. This and other drawbacks might well have militated against any real advance during the week. But they have not had that effect, Distinct improvement has been made, both individually and as a "crew." No doubt their few days' sejourn at Henley brought them on good deal. Mr. C. K. Philip's theory of coaching is similar to that of Mr. W. A.L. Fletcher ; hence no new aquatic gospel has been preached. The crew are at present rough, and wanting in polish, but not slovenly. There is a fair amount of life in the swing and also of length in the stroke. The first grip of the stroke is much better marked than it was, and the oars, when viewed end on, show a lively recovery both of arms and of body. When inspected in profile, however, the swing does not appear so parallel as it should be. In the [illegible] men now sit up to their work, while in watermanship—that is, the workmanlike manipulation of their oars, the well-balanced control of their bodies, and the power of adapting their rowing to wind and waves—they have improved most appreciably. It is quite on the cards that they will forego intermediate practice at Bourne End this year, and proceed direct to Putney much earile r than usual, If the University authorities are willing, this would be the wisest plan in all the circumstances. Neither at Oxford nor at Henley is the river fit for practice, and the crew have now arrived at a critical stage of their work. The "powers that be" are very loth to let boat racing interfere with lectures, but exceptional circumstances demand exceptional privileges. It is extremely probable that Edwards-Moss, the Cambridge President, will also have to stand down this year. If so, the unique spectacle of "both" presidents being perforce idle will be afforded. Cambridge men are hoping for the best, but it will be another week or so before Edwards-Moss can enter the boat again. These frequent changes are not conducive to uniformity of style, and the crew are none too well together. Since their migration to Ely the form improved in many details, but it is still rough and ragged. It is in leg-work that the man fall chiefly. In these days of long slides it is above. all things, necessary to hold the stroke hard through to the finish, with legs as well as arms, and in this point Cambridge are deficient for once in a way. Nor is their recovery so lively as that of their rivals, but they swing on better and sit up well. They row in an easier style than hitherto, and the watermanship—which has been severely tested—has improved all through the boat.

A state of confusion exists in the realm of billiards. The governing body are at loggerheads with the leading professionals. Dawson and Stevenson have decided to have nothing to do with the championship under the rules which now govern the contest, but are going to engage in a combat, the conditions of which have been mutually agreed to. The Billiard Association have decided that, in consequence of the withdrawal of these two men, the championship shall for the time being, be held in abeyance. Harverson and Inman both challenged for the title, but their claims have been ignored. The position altogether, then, is most unsatisfactory. The Billiard Association have brought the trouble on their own heads by adopting some stringent regulations for the conduct of championship matches. One of these stipulates that the table on which the game is to be played, together with the balls used, shall be supplied by the Association. This is the consequence of the action of Dawson and Stevenson last year. They then applied for, and obtained, permission to select their own table, and promptly gave the commission to a North of England firm, from whom they received a substantial sum of money. The innovation was one that occasioned much perturbation in the ranks of the Association. Never before had the order of a championshig table gone beyond the circle of the four leading and old-established makers. Into the merits of the contoversy that immediately ensued—a controversy that threatened at the time to shake the Assocation to its foundation—it is not necassary to enter, Suffice it to say, the governing body took the earliest opportunity of altering the championship rules, which, in the revised form, place an embargo on any such proceeding as that followed by Dawson and Stevenion twelve months ago. It would now seem that the Association have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. The action taken by Dawson in resigning the championship was very possibly anticipated but the attitude assumed by Stevenson must have came as a surprise to those at headquarters.

MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

BESOBRASOFF'S INFLUENCE.

Years of unceasing labour in the interests of Russia in the Far East have given Admiral Alexeieff some right to his position. At the moment of his appointment [illegible] but if the reward were out of proportion to his deserts it would be none the less a work of considerable difficulty to find as his successor a man with equal merit and as competent. Admiral Alexeieff has given profound attention to Far Eastern affairs. His knowledge of the resources and position of Japan is the result of the protracted study which he made when military attache at Tokyo before the Chino-Japanese war. Moreover, the opinions which he then expressed in his despatches are now realised; the position of Japan has become assured, and the menace to Russian interests which was offered by her growing strength now bears the fruits of the neglect against which Admiral Alexeieff in the days of his attache-ship warned his Government. Prior to the Chino-Japanese war Admiral Alexeieff had not won any especial distinction. He was known to be a fearless officer devoted to his profession and one to whom promotion had come step by step rather than as the reward of meretorious service. Among his brother officers he was popular, and his superior officers held him in esteem as a man who could be relied upon in all circumstances to execute orders By the time that affairs began to move in the Far East, Admiral Alexeieff's active service had become somewhat extensive. His appointment to Japan opened a way for this enterprising officer, to which his knowledge of war and a certain independence of judgment sensibly added. His despatches attracted attention, and his appreciation of the position of Japan as against the growing importance of Russian interests in the Far East caused him to become an object of solicitude to M. Besobrasoff at St. Petersburg. At this time the influence of M. Besobrasoff was all powerful with the Tsar, who appeared unable to dissociate himself from the schemes of his friend. Ostensibly wishing for peace, M. Besobrasoff was silently preparing the way for war with Japan, and as Admiral Alexeieff steadily advanced he became an object of material importance to the success of M. Besobrasoff's machinations. The way once proposed, Admiral Alexeieff gradually succumbed to the patronage of M. Besobrasoff, who, soon as he was sure of his man, worked through his protege to secure the accomplishment of his plans, All this time Admiral Alexeieff was in ignorance of the duplicity which M. Besobrasoff was practising, and after a brief interval in Russia upon the conclusion of the operations between China and Japan, he returned to the Far East, filling important appointments on the Pacific station. The accidence of the Boxer crisis, however, brought him once again into prominence. Indeed, since the day when Japan was compelled to evacuate Port Arthur, fortune has never failed Admiral Alexeieff, and without interruption he has passed from one post of authority to another in the Far East, until gradually the direction of Russian affairs throughout that region became concentrated in his hands.

AN UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM.

This has not been without design upon the part of M. Besobrasoff, but it is credible that the sinister reasons which made his advancement imperative were unknown to the Viceroy. Admiral Alexeieff was indeed the innocent tool of the war party. Behind him were a committee, of which M. Besobrasoff was the secretary, composed of the two Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander Mikailovitch and various Generals. The Grand Dukes understood that M. Besobrasoff was working for the preservation of peace, and influenced by his suggestion they urged upon the Tsar the dismissal of M. de Witte in the interests of the peasants, and the elevation of Admiral Alexeieff with a view to the maintenance of peace. Throughout this time Admiral Alexeieff had been equally deceived, M. Besobrasoff making him understand that he was to look to the committee solely for his orders, and that the object of their existence was to promote a war between Russia and Japan. Admiral Alexeieff, believing the statements of his patron, and understanding that they had received the sanction of the Tsar, took his orders from the Secretary of the Committee, continuing to do so until the discovery of M. Besobrasoff's duplicity by the Grand Duke Alexander brought about the summary intervention of the Tsar. The policy of Russia, however, had been already committed to a course in which war was unavoidable. War has, therefore, occurred; but in any impartial consideration of the position in which Admiral Alexeieff was placed it would appear that the Russian Viceroy of the Far East was the unconscious victim of his erstwhile patron.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting and distribution of certificates in connection with the Bombay Presidency centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held at the Town Hall, last evening His Excellency Lord Lamington being in the chair; Her Excellency Lady Lamington, who was accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneux and Mrs. Crowe, also attended the meeting. Among those who sat on the palform were: the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoi, Bart, Sir Balchandra Krishna Kt. Sir Hurkissondas Narotamdas, Surgeon General W. McConoghy, Kt. Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and several others.

MR. JUSTICE CROWE'S SHEECH,

The Hon. Mr. Justiee Crowe in epening the proceedings said: May it please Your Excellency—In the unavoidable absence of the President. on behalf of the managing committee I beg to thank you and H. E. the Lady Lamington for having so graciously consented to succeed Lord and Lady Northote as Patrons of this Centre. This is happily not an accasion on which it is necessary to make a long address. Your Excellency will have been made acquainted by the report for 1903 of the work which has been accompiished by the Bombay Presidency Centre since its formation in 1901. It has General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O,. as its President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe. Surg-General W MeConoghy. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. and Sir. Balchandra Krishna as Vice-Presidents, a strong working committee and a large representative honorary medical staff. Since its formation out of 500 men who have completed a course of instruction in First Aid 418 have qualified for certificates, ,and of 250 ladies who have completed 216 have qualified. In nursing 10 out of 16 men have qualified and of ladies 12 out of 20. Since the issue of the report for 1903 out of 35 men completed in First Aid 80 have qualified. 2nd Nursing out of 15 men completed to have passed. Of Ladies, out of 14 completed 10 have passed. Dr. Dada-Chanji to whom the committee are greatly indebted for very zealous services. has also instructed a class of men in Home Hygiene the importance of which in this country cannot be overestimated. Out of 8 who completed the course 7 qualified. It is hoped that the knowledge they have obtained may be of use in helping in the work of the Senitary Association of Bombay, in which your Excellency takes so great an interest. Course of lectures are at the present time being given by Dr. (Miss) Meakin to ladies under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., by Capt. Hutchinson to members of the Y. M. C. A., and to a class of Parsee students by Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar In his speech delivered in this hall at a meeting at which he was graciously pleased to be present for the presentation of certificates. H.R.H. the Duke ef Connaught expressed a hope that the work of the Association would spread far and wide throughout India. Your Excellency will, I feel sure be gratified to learn that the wish of his Royal Highness has already borne good fruit. Under the stimulating influence of Lt.-Col. A. C. Yate, Honorary Organising Commissioner for India, the first railway competition will be held at Jubbulpore on the 15th and 16th instant for the handsome Challenge Shield presented by the St. John Ambulance Association, conditions for which have been submitted for your Excellency's information. A strong "Centre" for the Central Provinces has been organised under the Honorary Secretaryship of Major McK. Williams, R A M C The Karachi Branch has been enlarged into the Sind Centre. The Surma Valley Light Horse have received a large supply of manuals and appliances for the instruction of the troopers in First Aid. The Inspector General of Hospitals, Punjab has equipped the Police school at Phillour with manuals (in English and the Vernacular) and with appliances for the instruction of the Provincial Police. The Garrison of Phillour Fort are also receiving instruction. Baroda State has for a considerable time had its separate organisation H.H. The Nizam's Government and the Gwalior State have recently moved in the same direction. It is hoped that a small centre will shortly be established at Ajmer The Callcutta centre is again under the energetic honorary secretaryship of Dr. Pearse. Madras also has its centre "Shepherd's First Aid" Manual has been translated into Guzerati by Dr. Dhunjibhai H. Mehta. into Marathi by Dr. Dinanath B Naik Dandekar, and into Urdu by Dr. A Jukes; C.M.S. "Home Nursing" Manual has been translated into Guzerati by Dr. Dhunjibhai H. Mehta and a Marathi translation by Dr. Kashinath N. Gokhale, of which your Excellency has now in the press. Referring again to our own "Centre" the Committee have much pleasure in announcing that very shortly under the instruction of Dr. W. W. Deans. the first Division ever formed in India of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be organized amongst the employes of the Government Telegraph Department. It is confidently hoped that they will be the nucleus of a much larger force. and that should the necessity arise, the Bombay Presidency Centre may be able to asssist at least in (as was done by the Association in England during the South African war) providing a contingent for active service It is now my great pleasure to ask your Excellency to present to the ladies, and gentlemen. to whose generous help and indefatigable efforts the success of the Bombay Presidency Centre is so largely due. votes of thanks from the chapter and executive committee of the St John Ambnlance Association, to the Honorary Secretary the diploma and insignia as a member of St. John of Jernsalem in England and certificates in "First Aid." "Home Nnrsing." and "Hygiene" to the ladies and gentlemen who have qualified for them.

The distribution then took place votes of thanks by the Prince of Wales and Chapter of the Order, and by the Central Executive Committee being handed to Dr. (Miss) Benson, M. D. Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. R. T. Nariman, M. D., Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji, and Hon. Life Membership of the Association. Dr. Kashinath. N. Gokhale, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidaya Mr. Damodhar Goverdhandas, Dr. B. H. Nanavati, M. D., F.R.C.S. (Ed) Dr. N. K Kalianwalla, Miss Willoughby Jones (General Secretary Y W C. A.)

The ensignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England was then pinned on the breast of Mr. George Lund by Lady Lamington.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Lamington then said: There is one statement in the opening paragraph of the report which was read by Mr. Justice Crowe which I regret to say is hardly correct. It is said that I should be acquainted with the work of this Association during the past year by the fact of my having been very kindly furnished with a copy of the report. I regret to say that just until the moment of entering this hall I have not had time in which to really peruse the report. But, on the whole, I am rather pleased at not having read it, for it has enabled me to come into this great hall with a greater amount of pleasurable surprise at seeing it so well filled, and filled with a number of people who are evidently engaged in so many varied occupations in life, I never anticipated that I should have the pleasure of distributing prizes to so many ladies of India who have taken up this "First Aid" work. (Applause). Nor, again. had I any knowledge whatsoever that such a great number of the police of the city of Bombay had in former years qualified themselves and obtained certificates. (Applause). When I see that large body of men at the back of the hall I think we may feel proud that the police have paid so much attention in acquiring proficiency in this very important work (Applause). And I only regret not to have seen any come forward this year to receives certificates because I should have thought that when so many had qualified themselves in the past the recruits coming after them would have also taken up this branch of work which must at times be of such enormous use when discharging their duties throughout the city, As the report tells us this is a matter which has had warm encouragement from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who, when presiding on a similar occasion in this hall, spoke words of a hopeful nature about that great Association, and according to the figures this have been read to us, we know that those words of prophesy of his have been fulfilled by results, the works of this Association growing and increasing throughout India. (Applause). And no work ought to appeal more warmby to the heart of any man or woman. Illness in life can to a certain extent be guarded against, but sudden accidents which may incapacitate any one of us from the performance of our duty, and still worse, deprive us of our lives, are too often Securring and come with frightful suddeness. And therefore it is well that we can look for succour in these moments of distress to any one of our fellow citizens to give us first aid and save our lives. or, at all events, perform some simple operation which may prevent a long and serious illness. I have seen, not directly connected with the St John Ambulance Association perhaps the good of ambnlance work in Queensland, in Brisbane I used to attend the annual meetings of the ambulance corps there as I considered it met a want which was universally felt throughout the city and I presume this Association here really carries on the duties and work of what I may call a peripatetic hospital. What we want is a sufficient number of people to become proficient in the various branches of first aid so as to ensure some one being on the spot to render assistance to any one meeting with an accident and the then first work of the hospital, so to speak is performed on the spot, and I am proud to think that Lady Lamington herself qualified when in Brisbane in first aid. (Applause). I had the pleasure then of presenting her with the certificates and also with the first prize having obtained that prize above all others in the acquisition of that certificate (Applause). I think that shows we are both of us interested in the work of the Azsociation and it do not think it is necessary for me to say any thing more than to express the hope that there will be a greater number of people year by year receiving certificates at the hands of whoever may have the privilege of bestowing them and I believe that the work will increase particularly when you have such an energetic Honorary Secretary as Mr. Lund. When a man is willing to give so much devotion and energy to the work it is bound to succeed, and I think that the encouragement given by those present here this evening, and seeing how many have interested themelves not only in the past but also those who have come up and received certificates, in the best augiary of the future development of the work of the Association. (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in moving a vote of thanks to their Excellencies said:—I consider it a great privilege to be called upon to propose on behalf of the Managing Committee, a cordial vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. I need not assure their Excellencies that the vote of thanks which you are going to pass now, is not a mere conventional vote but I believe I am echoing the unaniminous sentiment of this assembly when I say that they have laid us under great obligation by undergoing all the trouble to come over to preside at this function. We have been keenly watching their Excellencies movements in Bombay during the last three months that they have been amongst us, and we have been convinced that an institution, intended for the benefit of the people, requires only to be brought to their notice to enlist their sympathy and support in its behalf. During that space of time H. E. Lord Lamington has given us an earnest of a sympathetic and prosperous regime for this Presidency which has been entrusted to his care. In spite of the heavy and responsible state business which demands the exclusive attention and energies of a Governor newly entering upon his duties. His Excellency has been devoting whatever time he can snatch therefrom to personally visiting the several important institutions in the city with a view to encourage them by his kindly presence and support. Besides inspecting the several schools and institutions his Excellency has been able to find time to visit the slums of Bombay and to drive through the overcrowded parts of the city to acquaint himself personally with the condition of people and has shown his practical sympathy by inaugurating and becoming the patron of the local Sanitary Association: He has even visited the Tansa and Vehar lakes with the object of forming an adequate idea of the water supply of this city, His Excelleny's public utterances at the different functions, and especially the statesmanlike address delivered at the last convocation of the local University, have inspired hopes of reform and progress in all direction during his Lordship's tenure of office. All these several activities, and his solicitude to make himself, personally acquainted with the requirements of the city and the Presidency have raised reasonable hopes of a prosperous future, and clearly show that we have fortunately at the helm of affairs in the Presidency a statesman of a very high order who is determined to do his best for the Presidency and rule over it "With an ironhand, with velvet gloves.' We are equally fortunate in having in Lady Lamington a true helpmate to 'his Excellency in all his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people, Her Excellency, too has been evincing her sympathy for the people by personally visiting several schools. hospitals and other institutions intended for the benefit of the people, Her Excellency's first appearance was at the Town Hall in connection with the prize distribution of the Girgaum Mission School for girls and subsequently I had the hononr of thanking her Excellency for her visit to the Adams Wyllie Hospital where she not only showed her great interest in the institution, but also cheered the patients by her genial presence and sympathy as she went round the several wards. Her Ladyship has also evniced her personal interest in the sanitary regeneration of the city by inaugurating and accepting the Presidentship of the Ladies Branch of the local Sanitary Association. It is no language of exaggeration when I say that ever since her arrival in our midst, her Excellency has shown almost motherly solicitude and sympathy for the people so much so that we cannot be sufficiently thankful to her Ladyship. It is our good fortune that Providence has placed our destinies in the hands of such a sympathetic and kind Governor and his noble consort. With these few observations I commend the vote of thanks to your unanimous acceptance. (Applause)

His Excellancy in replying to the vote of thanks said: I have been much touched by the generosity of the words used by you, Sir Bhalchandra, in proposing the vote of thanks to Lady Lamington and myself, I think I should ask you, to store up your feelings for the future, when it would be better to draw upon them to counterbalance certain defects which you may find in some of my acts or in my conduct which you may not perhaps altogether approve of in the future,—(laughter)—because it is not possible that we can agree on all the points in the world, Now, I have been asked to say one word more to the Police, and that is to get them to encourage their comrades to take up the work which they have already taken up and well performed, It may have been thought that it would be quite enough to create a feeling of enthusiasm in the force for others to come here year after year. But that has not been the case this year. Their numbers, I think should never fall short, but should always be increasing as the police are naturally the best people to render first aid in the case of an accident occurring I, therefore, hope that every year will see a certain number of men making themselves proficient in the different branches of this work. With these words I once more thank you for the kind endorsement, you gave to the words addressed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

(Concluded from pape 5.)

It was a first experience to me to hear any recitations by Mahomedan boys and I compliment them in the way in which they delivered those recitations this afternoon and it was also a pleasure to me to see that they are evidently well looked after—bright eyed and happy boys. I think that shows that not only their mental training has been considered but also that their physical and general welfare is being watched over. It remains to me now only to thank particularly the boys for the very warm welcome they gave me when I entered this room. And I can only repeat my satisfaction on finding myself in the presence of a very large number of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay City. I trust that the advancement and progress of these schools will go on year after year and that the interest shown by the assembly this afternoon is indicative of that advancement and progress in the future (Applause).

The Hon. Mr Justice Budrudin Tyebji in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency said the duties of the Governor were so multifarious and he had so many engagements connected with the public affairs that it was not easy for them to realise the extreme pressure upon his time. They must thank his Excellncy still more on that particular occasion because they were all aware that his Lordship had another engagement immediately after he left that hall and it was with a view of economising time to enable his Excellency to attend his other engagement punctually that the programme had been cut short. It was a great satisfaction to him personally and to the committee to know that his Excellency had been perfectly satisfied in the way in which instruction was imparted to the boys of the institution. He again asked the assembly to give a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion and distributing the prizes.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated,

A remarkable feature of the attendance at yesterday's debate of the (Supreme Council) was the large number of ladies, who gave it quite the complexion of a society function. The Strangers' Gallery was full of them, and one wondered what brought them there. Ever since the expulsion of our first parents from Eden the adorable sex have been credited with an absolute inability to keep a secret of any kind, official or non-official, Is it possible asks the "Indian Daily News" that the fair representatives, who added a touch of colour to yesterday's sombre gathering, attended from a curiosity to discover what fate was in store for any of them, if by some means, legitimate or illegitimate, she learned that dear Algy was to be appointed Deputy Under-Secretary in the Home Department, and told her best friend with the strict injunction to be sure not to tell Mr. Scribe who wrote for the Dustypore Eagle? To me it certainly looked like it; for I do not believe that even the feminine mind is subtle enough to understand what an important civil secret is. However, let that pass. The ladies bore the first part of the show bravely enough. They clearly did not understand what it was all about, and as there were no secrets divulged, they soon lost interest, and more than one elegant form lay simply in the uncomfortable chairs. The adjournment for lunch was a welcome relief, and out of the original field of thirty ladies, only four returned to be in at the death.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, February 19.

HALF AND HALF

Here is a breakfast table problem: Have we ever been at war and at peace with a nation at one and the same time? The proposition sounds absurd enough, but so was the position. For eight years we were doing our best to injure France, and they were stimilarly employed concerning ourselves. In Europe we at the time were at peace with them under the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. We were the best of friends with them. Yet, for eight years while that treaty held good, England and France were fighting like Kilkenny cats in India and in North America. It makes strange reading to-day, but the events were set in a strange background. What would the pride of America say to-day to the demand of Spain to search every vessel travelling the Spanish main? The war which the demand brought about led on to another with France in which the French and British colonists in America fought against each other while we were also at war with the French for supremacy in Southern India. From war to war was but a step. Quarrel evolved quarrel and nation after nation was drawn in. To the most casual observe it is apparent how history might be repeated in the present juncture.

FORTUNE IN A SNUFF-BOX.

The nineteen hundred and odd pounds given for a snuff-box by Mr. Duveen runs near to record. The habit of collecting the boxes is quite innocuous, and far preferable to the use of the mixture itself, Does anything more clearly mark the ascent of man—and woman—than the decline of snuff-taking? The snuff-box has long ceased to become a part of the belle's fashionable equipment, but it was only a year or so ago that a Lord Chief Justice would pause in a great judgment to take a gigantic pinch, and then go on to interpret an Act. There is a snuff story attaching to the Reynolds portrait of the fourth Duke of Marlborough and family Sir Joshua, who was a prodigious snuffer, vexed the Duchess by the quantity he scattered upon her carpets while painting the portrait. She desired a servant to sweep up the cloud, but the artist would not have it. That must be let alone, he said, until he had finished painting, or from the dust raised the whole family and picture for the moment might become snuff-takers, and be handed down to posterity in a sneezing state.

THE RULING PASSION.

One of the strangest wills preserved is that of a Mrs. Margaret Thompson, who, "in the name of God, amen," directed that in the coffin should be buried all her handkerchiefs, and sufficient of the best Scotch snuff to cover her body. This she preferred to flowers as nothing could be more fragrant and so refreshing to me as that precious powder." Further, the six greatest snuff-takers in the parish of St. James's Westminster, were to be her bearers. Six old maids, each bearing in her hand a box filled with the best Scotch snuff to take for their refreshment as they walked, were to carry the pall. Before the corpse the minister was to walk, carrying and partaking of a pound of snuff. At every twenty yards a large handf of snuff was to be delivered to the bystanders, while at the door of the testator's house were to be placed for gratuitous distribution two bushels of the same quality of snuff. Several legacies depended upon the fulfilment of the conditions of the will, and all concerned were bidden to regard the powder as the grand cordial of Nature.

DESPAIR'S PRECAUTION,

The terrible explosion at Port Arthur almost suggests that despair's last precaution was being tried by the Russian authorities. Submarine mining is constantly being improved, but it still hold good that a mine comprising 500lbs. of guncotton, placed sixty feet below the surface, will wreck an ironclad any part of which is within fifteen feet of the explosion. The nearer the ship. of course, the greater the destruction: hence, where the depth of water is too great, the mine is floated over its moorings. The placing of the mine is as has proved in this case, a serious matter. Five hundred pounds of gun-cotton will explode any other mine within 300 feet. while the explosion—passing on from mine to mine—will end up by destroying a fleet half a mile away. British [illegible] excellent defences but their character is not advertised. Of the 23 1-2 millions spent on recent improvements in our great naval works, however, not all has gone in boulder and concrete.

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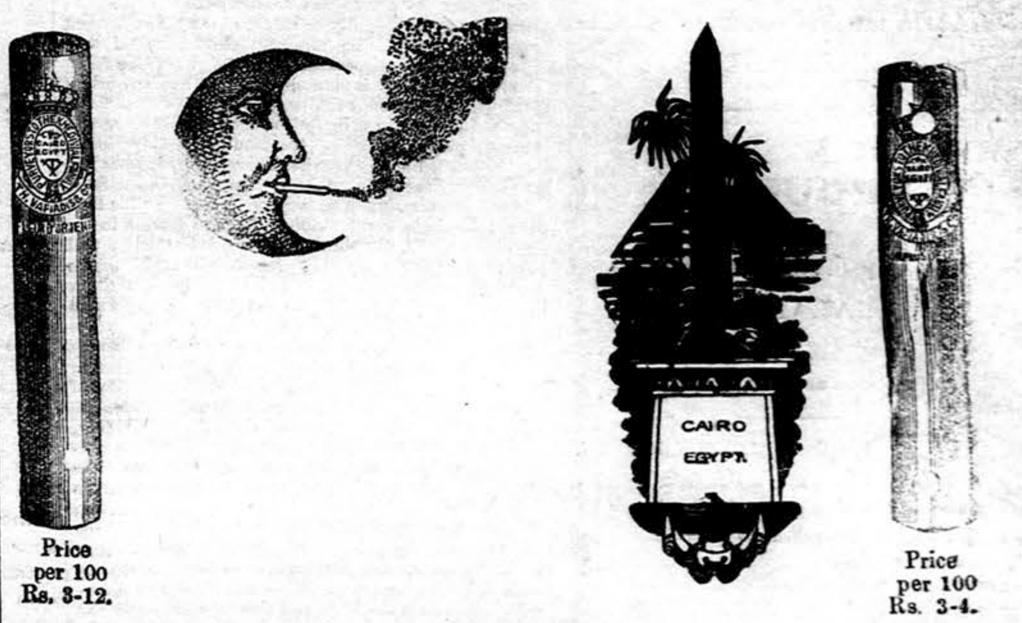

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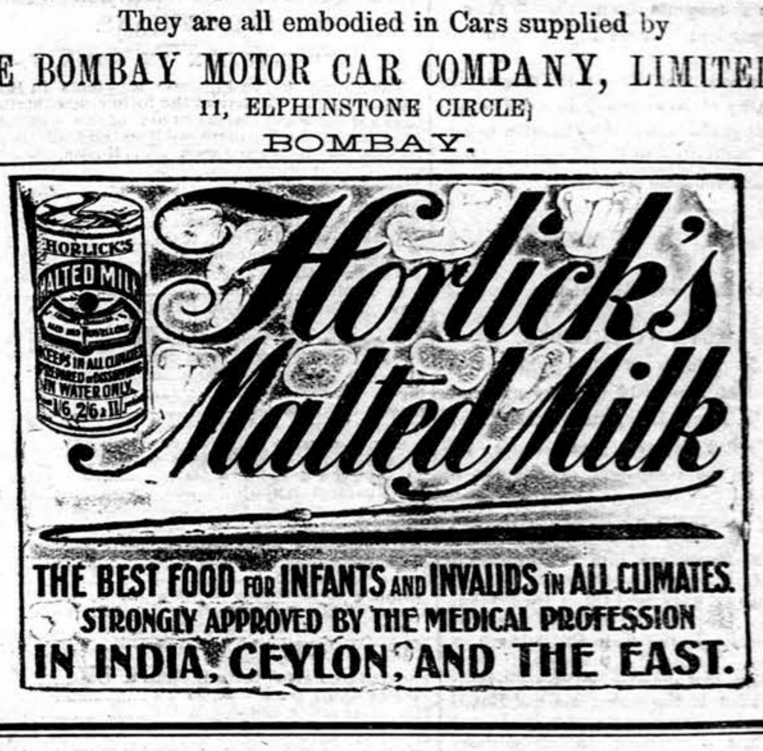

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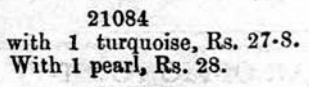
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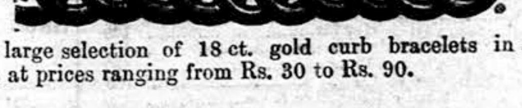
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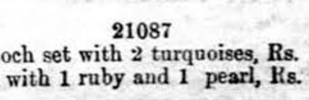
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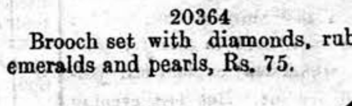
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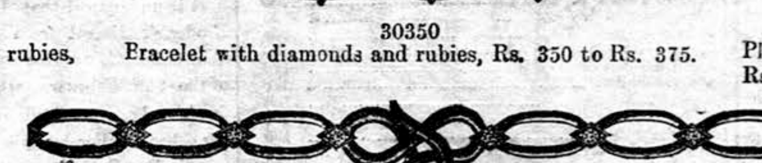
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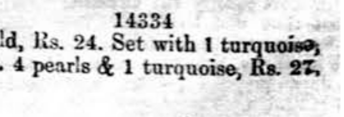
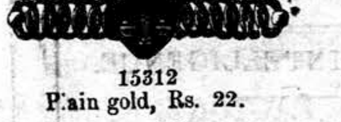
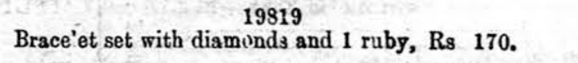
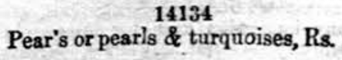

14134
Pearls or pearls & turquoises, Rs. 22


9535
Enamelled with 2 pearls and 2 diamonds, Rs. 50.


16292
Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 60.


16366
All pearls, or pearls and turquoises, Rs. 35

21368
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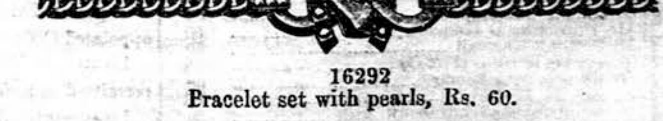
Pearls and rubies, Rs. 28.


16720
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20347
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE has been much heated discussion concerning the reconstitution of the War Office and the treatment accorded to Lord Roberts. The facts of the situation for which there is authority are thus summarised in the 'Morning Advertiser':—"The scheme of Army Reform is not yet complete, Lord Esher's Committee not having presented its full report. But considerable progress has already been made with the 'personnel' of the new establishment. Lord Roberts has perforce relinquished his position as Commander-in-Chief, that office having been abolished. But the country will learn with satisfacton that the veteran soldier has consented at the request of the Prime Minister, to act as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, whose purpose is to co-ordinate policy and strategy. To the new office of Inspector-General, which takes the place at a somewhat lower level of the old position of Commander-in-Chief, but to which no executive duties beyond inspection are attached, it is stated that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed. His nomination, it is reported, only awaits the sanction of the King. Of the other heads of Army Departments, Sir H. Brackenbury has retired on concluding his period of service, and Sir W. Nicholson has been specially attached, to the Japanese forces during the war for intelligence purposes. Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir T. Kelly-Kenny do not seem so far to have received other appointments. It is a distinct loss that the country must part with such men, but it has been thought best to make a complete breach with the past. The War Council met for the first time on Monday, so that the new system is already in operation."

"It has not transpired says the "Broad Arrow" to what extent the Committee will apply its broom to the Civil side of the Department, but we much fear that anything far short of a clean sweep will not meet the case. No doubt most of the civilians serving at the War Office are man of capacity, integrity, and experience. But they are in a groove. They are past the period of Official life at which they can be converted to believe in a new "regime" and their influence and efforts will undoubtedly be exercised in attempting to preserve the War Office from the innovations which they may believe will rather impair than improve its efficiency. The Report is already condemned at the War Office as academical, because the officials feel themselves strong enough to prevent its adoption. The Committee we believe, has been given a free hand to enforce its approved recommendations, and if it is to succeed its hand must be firm as well."

The "British Medical Journal" complains of the absence of any mention of the medical service of the Army in the scheme for the reconstitution of the War Office proposed by Lord Esher's Committee. As to Mr. Arnold-Forster's explanation that the medical service is not represented on the Army Council because that body is in no way representative, the journal contends that without direct representation on the Council the Medical Service is relegated to at subordinate position, which checks initiative, paralyses intelligent activity, and tends to make the Service shunned by the very men most fitted to make good officers. All this makes for inefficiency, and without an efficient Medical Service the Army is doomed sooner or later to disaster.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has stated in the House that he will be in a position to ask supplies for new artillery, which he believes is to place us ahead of any other country in Europe. If that statement had reference to the new 18pr. field gun, it may be doubted, however, whether, before many years pass, the work of rearmament may not have to be taken in hand afresh. The requirements of field artillery have advanced considerably, and the armies of the Continent are straining after greater mobility, a higher rate of fire, shield protection for the guners, and the carriage of larger proportion of ammunition per gun. The 18pr., throwing a heavier shell more cumbrous to manipulate than the 15pr., is directly opposed to these essential requirements. This important subject was brought to notice in the columns on October 3 last in connection with Lieut-General von Reichenru's experiments with a 2in. shielded field gun firing high explosive shells. The possible passing of shrapnel was touched upon in our issue of November 7, and on January 30 "Sua Tela Tonanti," in his very interesting article, enforced the same point. The necessity of protecting the gunners with shields capable of resisting bullets both from shrapnel and rifles has forced itself on artiller and we greatly question whether this would be possible with heavy 18pr. guns. The French employ a quick-firer throwing melinite shells, and use both gun and wagon shields. The Italian quick-firer has a 14-3-4lb. shell, that of Russia a 13-1-2lb. shell. The Swiss new quick-firer of 7·5 c. m. is rather below our 15pr. in calibre, and is reported to be able to fire twenty reunds a minute. The existing six-gun batteries are being converted into batteries of four guns, with a higher proportion of ammunition wagons. This change marks a decided advance, and is worthy of close attention. The problem of securing an adequate supply of ammunition for quick-firing guns does not appear to have had the attention it deserves. Without it, great rapidity of fire becomes a snare and a source of danger, such as confronted Colonel Long's guns at Colenso when their ammunition was exhausted.

Shields and rapidity of fire being now essential the two prime factors to decide are a maximum weight of gun permissible, and the maximum number of rounds attainable, in a highly mobile artillery. These conditions of necessity lean towards reduction in the weight of the gun on the one hand, and, on the other towards simplifying the manipulation of the ammunition, as well as its character. Hitherto the chief function of field artillery has been to attack the enemy's personnel. Hence the dominant place given to shrapnel shell, which has almost driven out the common percussion shell, formerly largely supplied to batteries. But the role of shrapnel is now largely neutralised by the more careful use of cover, the wider dispersion in attack, and, above all, by a more extended recourse to entrenchments, such as those employed by the Boers. The chief function of the high explosive shell is, on the contrary, to destroy the enemy's batteries if exposed and its power will be most formidably. As a matter of prudent and practical administration it would probably be found both more economical and more efficient to move in the direction of a reduction in calibre, and all that that implies, rather than in that involved in the adoption of the 18pr. field gun.

The passing of the old Victoria and Albert marks the severing of another and very tender link in the chain of naval associations with Queen Victoria. The old vessel has had her masts and machinery removed, ready to be taken into No. 11 dock, for breaking up. As already announced, very strict guard will be kept on all the pieces, in order that relic-hunters may not get hold of any. Indeed, so careful is the old vessel to be done away with, that the remains are to be cremated. Built at Pembroke in 1145, the old Victoria and Albert was one of the most graceful vessels that have ever flown the Royal Standard. The yacht was full to tender memories for the late. Queen and no alterations were tolerated that removed any of the links with the memory of Prince Albert. The floral tapestry, for instance, with which all the Royal apartments were hung, was designed by him, and was retained to the last, despite its old-fashioned, and, to modern taste, inartistic pattern.

The whole of the Duncan class are now in commission, and all of them, contrary to the forecasts of the newspaper prophets, have gone to the Mediterranean. The Cornwallis, the last to hoist the pennant, was put into commission on Tuesday morning at Chatham by Captain W. B. Fisher, C.B. She has taken four and a half years to complete, and has been at the public yard nearly twelve months completing The of course is not likely to occur again, with the new arrangement or the completion of vessels by the contractors. The Prince of Wales is also at Chatham, and is expected to be completed early in the spring. A startling rumour about the blowing-off or the armour-plates of this vossel has been current in naval circles and has not been officially denied, but the story does not appear to rest on a very secure foundations. Progress on the Queen is also favourably reported on.

It is hoped, now that the Boiler Committee have decided that they have collected all the evidence they require, that the publication of the report will not be long delayed, and that the conclusions come to will be rather more definite and authoritative than those which have been expressed in the interim reports. It does not appear very certain what is to be done with the Medea and Medusa, the former of which, at any rate, is under orders to steam to Malta and back three times, changing the whole of her engine-room staff each time with the exception of the engineer-lieutenant in change and an engineer artificer. But it hardly seems likely that these trials will be entered upon. The Medusa returned to Plymouth last week after some very satisfactory runs two of them, the finals we are told, being each of thirty hours' duration.

MR. W. T. LITHGOW, sole partner of Russel and Co., ship builders, of Port Glasgow, has offered the local authorities of Port Glasgow £10,000 to assist in carrying out the improvement scheme for a portion of the ancient burgh, and 18,500 to purchase ground. When this is cleared, Mr. Lithgow also undertakes, upon a favourable plan being agreed upon, to rebuild the area, housing more than two thousand people at an additional cost of £100,000.

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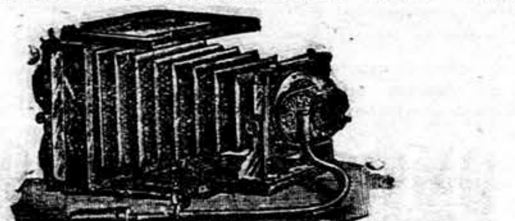

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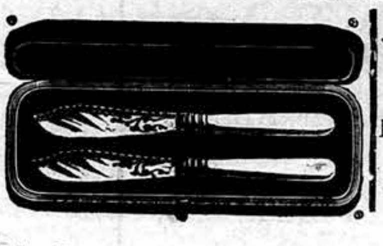

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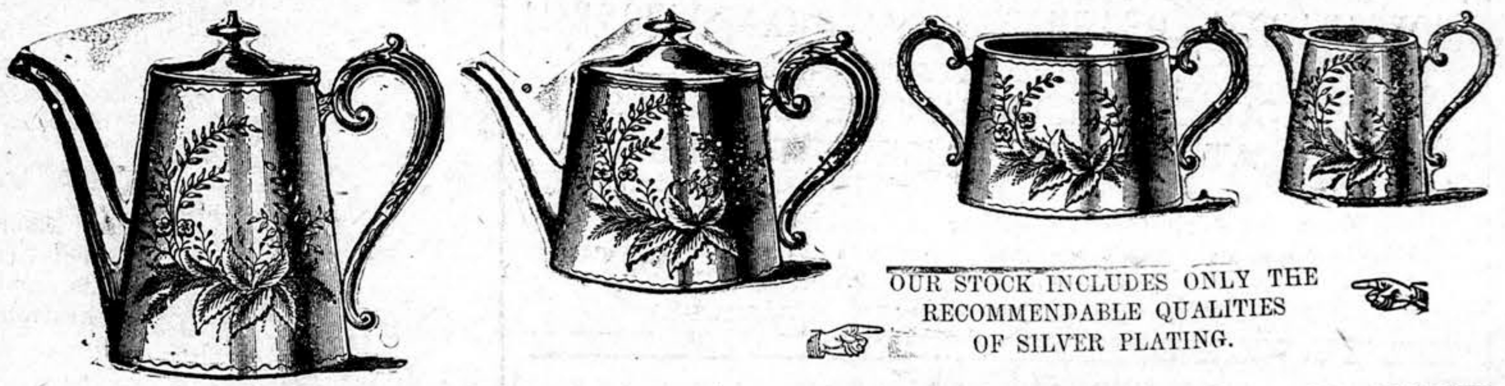

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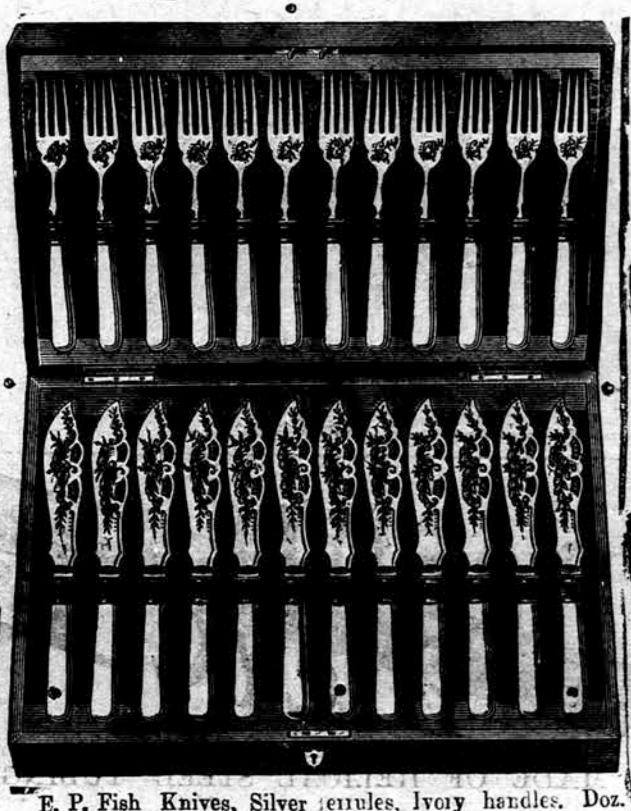

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